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THE state Baptist convention meets in Thomasville on the 20th of April. The people of that city are hospitable, and the Baptist church there has already appointed a committee of arrangements with the venerable S. Alexander Smith at its head.

COLUMBUS TIMES: We are glad to know that the legislature has passed the bill authorizing stenographers to be appointed by the judges of the superior courts. Their compensation for taking testimony is the same as now given, but they charge their own prices for taking testimony, charges, &c., in civil cases. They are court officers, and sworn in as others. This law actually saves hundreds of dollars annually to the county, in the speedy transaction of business. Under our old system the witness was stopped at the end of every half dozen words to allow the reporter to catch up. The appointment is left with the judge of the circuit. For this circuit Judge Crawford will have the appointment. We think it will be a remunerative office, for aside from that compensation allowed by the county, the lawyers will pay handsomely for correct reports of testimony and the judge's charge. Aside from expediting business, it will save the court and lawyers a vast deal of annoyance to the judge and lawyers, when they disagree.

James Gordon Bennett's Marriage.

New York Sun.

While attending a stylish party in Madison avenue in November last, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, met Miss Ida May, formerly of Baltimore, but then and now of New York. Miss May is tall and of rather slight build. She has brilliant black eyes and dark waving hair, as well as a pure complexion, the envy of half the society belles of the city. She is just nineteen years of age, and has been out about a year. She is the daughter of a retired New York banker, and niece of Dr. May, a Washington physician. She is also connected by family ties with the Oelriches, Livingstons, Hones, and the De Peysters.

Mr. Bennett, who has been engaged twice before, once to the daughter of an ex-governor of this state, and once to a well known Cuban sciety belle, had not known Miss May many days before he succumbed to her charms of person, manner and mind, and became regularly engaged to her.

Mr. Bennett recently ordered for his fiancee at Tiffany's an elegant jewel case filled with the most valuable jewels, from a tiara to fingerrings and earrings. The wedding will take place in the third week in April, and it is expected to be the most brilliant seen in this country for a long time.

For The Constitution.

Ex-Comptroller Thweatt's Claim.

One of the painful evidences of the demoralization which pervades society in general, is the action of the house of representatives in refusing to pass the bill to allow ex-Comptroller General Thweatt to go before the courts of the state and test the question whether the state was indebted to him for services rendered as comptroller general.

No one denies that he rendered the service for which he asks payment; and no one who is acquainted with the history of Georgia for the past quarter of a century, can deny that he elevated the office of comptroller general from the most important office in the gubernatorial cabinet. The statistics of the social and industrial interests of the state, which have been given to the world through the wise and energetic official action of Mr. Thweatt, have attracted the attention and gained the favorable notice of political economists everywhere. And it is no disparagement to his successors in the office of comptroller general to the state that they have endeavored to walk in his footsteps, and to give in their annual reports valuable statistics which would never have been brought to light but for the example set them by Mr. Thweatt.

But returning to the subject matter of this article, let us see how the representatives of the people of Georgia stand in the light of simple honesty and justice. Mr. Thweatt served the state as comptroller general with a fidelity and ability which (wishing to make no invidious comparisons) gained for him the universal approbation of the people.

During the war he received for his salary the treasury notes of the state, which on their face provided that they should be received for all sums due the state (say taxes, etc.) or at the option of the holder should be taken up by the issue of state bonds. Mr. Thweatt, having confidence in the honesty and good faith of the people of his native state, took from the state treasurer, in payment of his salary, these state treasury notes, with the avowed purpose (which is substantiated by the treasurer) that he would hold them and subsequently exchange them for state bonds. He held the state treasury notes received for his salary, during the whole term of the Bullock regime (when he could no doubt have got the greenbacks for the amount of his treasury notes with but little trouble) and only presented his claim when the true and rightful legislature of his state had come into power again. Well, what is the result of his highminded and honorable course. The legislature of Georgia refuses to allow him even the poor privilege of having his claim adjudicated by the courts of the state, although there is hardly an instance (if any at all) where a citizen of the state has been refused this privilege.

The case of ex-Comptroller General Thweatt has a much larger significance than that of the rights or wrongs of a single individual. It is a matter that comes home to the moral sense of the whole people of Georgia. In truth the question comes up whether the legislature of the state is to be sustained in the role of repudiators of honest debts, or whether the people will rise in their might and rebuke those who have presumed to think that the people of Georgia would refuse to pay a just debt.

JUSTICE.

—Story of the wife of Thomson, the dynamite fiend: "To me he was always known as William Thomson. Under that name he married me, and by it he was known to all the acquaintances he made on the continent. He seemed averse to speaking much of his early life, but he gave me to understand that he was born in Brooklyn and that his people lived in Petersburg, Va. His father, he said, was English, his mother Scotch, and of her I have frequently heard him speak in terms of the greatest affection and reverence. Once, however, he told me that his name was Alexander, and that he was lead to conceal it from being engaged in blockade-running at the time of the war. He always spoke of the sea and military life as if he had been conversant with them, but I fancy his knowledge of both was somewhat superficial. Of his means and resources I knew little. He was never engaged in [illegible] business [illegible] but I am [illegible] to believe [illegible]

REPUBLICANISM OF TO-DAY

Views of the Two Leading Radical Journals on the South.

The Centennial Virtually Vetoed.

AN INVITATION.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

We have received an invitation from Georgia, signed by C. C. Hammock, mayor of Atlanta; Benjamin C. Crane, president of the Atlanta board of trade; James M. Smith, governor of Georgia, and others, asking us to join in a friendly trip through that state, South Carolina, etc., as the guest of the parties mentioned. The invitation says:

"We desire to have a visit from you as of old; to have you mix with us, see us in our homes and in our public and private places. We frankly admit that our chief object in inviting representative citizens of the liberal west is, that they may see and examine for themselves not only our vast resources, but more especially to have them the better understand the friendly feeling existing among our people toward our northern brethren, with the further hope of setting at rest forever the clamors so often raised and kept alive by misrepresentations made because of a want of knowledge of the facts."

The Inter-Ocean has taken more than one occasion to speak favorably of Georgia and its great possibilities. It has been truly named the empire state of the south. It is fortunate in the possession of a population more closely resembling the active, ambitious, and go-ahead citizens of the east and west than any other southern state. Its resources are immense, and, luckily, a fair proportion of its citizens are determined to develop these resources and make their advantages known to the world. Knowing all this, the Inter-Ocean has been amazed to see the backwardness of the people of Georgia in accepting the results of the war, and putting out of sight the system that has hitherto hung like a millstone around their necks. For Georgia, though in some degree removed from the bane of slavery, cannot forget the former status of the colored man. We feel bound to say that the late slaves of that state are ostracised politically almost as much as they are in Mississippi. There is no freedom of the ballot for them in Georgia. Of this we complain. For this we blame those who so kindly invite us to share their hospitality. But the committee say: "Come and examine for yourselves." How? When? We know quite well what these gay jaunts amount to. Shall those who consume a brief week in the company of hospitable gentlemen, making a tour through a section so vast—presume on the knowledge thus gained to speak, advisedly on the social and political status of the laborers of the south? The idea is absurd. We should meet and be delightfully entertained by the enterprising citizens of that commonwealth. We should have pointed out to us the beauties and advantages of that great section which, ere long, must figure so largely in our economic system. We should be pleased and instructed, without doubt; but should we know more of the oppression and injustice of going down into the humble life where this injustice is felt, and judging of the truth or error of the complaints which reach us? From the very nature of the case this is impossible. Whatever the results commercially and socially of this trip, therefore, it is idle to say that it will set forever at rest the "clamors so often raised because of a want of knowledge of the facts." While we thus express ourselves regarding the information to be gained, or rather not to be gained on this point, we confess to a feeling of admiration for the public spirit manifested by the gentlemen originating the tour, and we almost see in these exhibitions of enterprise signs of a better future, a larger liberality, and a wiser administration of justice in the great state of Georgia. So long, however, as Toombs confesses in the presence of the legislature of that state that colored men are deprived of the privileges conferred by the constitution, and is rewarded by the cheers of his auditors, the conviction remains that this era of sincerity and good feeling has not yet arrived. Georgia must do something beside arrange junketing tours, however pleasant these may be to convince the north that she accepts unequivocally the results of the war, and is prepared to abide sincerely by the laws of the land.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

N. Y. Times.

Those of our readers who took the trouble to glance at the speech of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, we venture to say, were somewhat surprised at the bitterness of its tone. The senator is the ablest man in congress from the south, and has always professed to be extremely moderate. He declares in his speech that "no man looks with more intensity and anxiety to the day when this country shall no longer be under the domination of hate, and when the whole people, from ocean to ocean shall be united, peaceful, hopeful, and happy." "But what encouragement," he asks, "if this administration [that is, a republican administration] is to last, have we to hope for such a future?" We are inclined to think that candid men may find as much to hope for the whole country from a republican administration as from a democratic one. Senator Gordon sees fit to charge the republican party with responsibility for all the evils which the south has suffered. But is this just? And is the future of the south, with a republican national government, to be fairly inferred from a partial view of the worst features of the past? We think not.

In the first place, we do not believe that the opponents of the republican party habitually have in mind the people of the south, including both races and all classes, when they speak of what they can do for that section. It is obvious to any disinterested outsider, that, in one way or another, the policy to be pursued toward the negroes is one of the most important elements in the future of the south. We do not refer to any sentimental claims which this class has upon the nation. We waive, for the moment, all consideration of the reparation which is their due for the incalculable wrongs which they have suffered, or for their patient fidelity to the national cause when Gen. Gordon was in rebellion. We refer wholly to the influence for good or evil which the colored race is to have upon the welfare of the states in which it is placed. The race now possess the right of suffrage, and of this it can never be permanently deprived, either directly or indirectly. For the time being, its voters may be repressed, but sooner or later they will exert an enormous power, which in the hands of ignorant men, will be wielded by demagogues, to the injury of the society of which they form a part. There is only one way in which this calamity can be prevented, or we may say remedied. That is by the education of the negroes, by fair dealing with them in the business relations of life, and by presenting them steady examples of good sense and good character in public life. Is this the policy of the democrats of the south? Granted that, on the whole, they mean to present honorable examples in public life, are the other objects which we have mentioned, and which are quite as important, prime ones with Senator Gordon's party? We should like to be able to believe it.

Again, Senator Gordon, as we have said, lays on the republican party all the blame for misgovernment in the south. But the people of the north have not forgotten, nor can the southern people have done so wholly, the incidents of the period during which the reconstruction act was passed. There was a strong element in the republican party ready to recognize in the white people of the south the proper ruling power of that section, providing any reasonable security could be found that the results of the war would be practically respected. But what evidence was afforded that any such security existed? President Johnson, immediately after the war, inaugurated state governments which might probably have continued in power, irregular as they were in their origin, if they had not shown themselves utterly incapable of understanding what the country expected and required of the south. These governments made haste to restore the substance and effect of slavery, while respecting its nominal abolition. The "black laws" of 1865-6 will not soon be forgotten by those who have ever studied them. Nor were other signs lacking of a spirit which was far from promising peace and harmony in the lately rebellious states. We have no desire to rake over old fires, but surely Gen. Gordon will not deny that there are "horrid recollections" for the union men, as well as for the ex-confederates, to turn their backs upon. The history of the state of Louisiana is the "sample" tyranny to which the orators of the Georgia school constantly point; but there are chapters in that history dark [illegible] as bad as corruption, for [illegible] democrats of the south [illegible] men took [illegible] aroused in the north by the war and the events which followed it, and by their vociferous professions of loyalty and just intentions to the freedmen, gained the opportunity to plunder the south. We concede, too, that the laws which made these abuses possible were in many respects bad laws; but it must not be forgotten that their worst feature—the power they gave to exclude the native whites from public affairs—was in great part due to the evidence this class had given that they could not safely be restored to political activity. We will not now refer to the story of the kuklux organization. Perhaps it was exaggerated at the time. But there was enough truth in it to render the moderate men in the republican party helpless to control affairs in the south in the direction of tolerance and good government.

We desire the real prosperity of the south as much as Gen. Gordon, or any of his followers can. But we are convinced that it is not to be promoted by any such violent partisan harangues as that which he has recently delivered. The fair minded republicans have labored too long and at too great sacrifice to be told now that the south must be turned over to the democrats, because Mr. Morton has introduced some theoretic resolutions, which do not suit the state rights politicians, into the United States senate. Nor is the great body of citizens who will decide the next election likely to concede the justice or even the propriety of such sweeping charges as the Georgia senator brings against them; for whatever may be true of the future, in the past the republican party has included the majority of the people of the country, and the policy which is now so flippantly termed the "policy of hate" has been their policy. They are ready to modify that policy as justice requires, but we are mistaken if they ready to surrender the national government into democratic hands to secure the change.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Steamer Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—Kittie Higler is burned. She was advertised to leave this evening for Pittsburg.

Accident in a Theater.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Two brothers named Harlan fell from a trapeze at the Park theater, Brooklyn, last night, and one received injuries which may prove fatal.

Adopted.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The report of the committee of nine having the whole matter in charge, was adopted. It sustains Plymouth church throughout.

At the Capital

WASHINGTON, February 25.—The senate has up a bill, recently reported by the finance committee, to amend an act to authorize the funding of the national debt.

Senator Sharon arrived.

Secretary Fish is sick.

The assistant secretary of the state appeared before the committee on foreign affairs. They have all the Emma mine correspondence which has been ordered to be printed.

The committee on election and privileges, summoned a number of witnesses from Alabama and made other preparations for the Spencer case.

Henry Talbot, of Waterloo, Illinois, was appointed clerk of the ways and means committee.

The house was occupied in District of Columbia affairs.

Paris Stirred up.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Bourse is flat and there is almost a panic. All kinds of securities are falling rapidly. This feeling of anxiety is supposed to be in consequence of the election.

Don Carlos.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Don Carlos is at Elgonda on the high road to Bayonne, within a few miles of the frontiers of France.

Survivors Landed.

POINT DE SALLE, CEYLON, Feb. 24.—20 survivers of the 80 passengers on the emigrant ship Strathmore, have landed here. It is supposed that the rest were drowned.

Elected.

LONDON, February 25.—Phillip Wraughton was elected to parliament from Berkshire.

Mr. Dennison, conservative from East Retford.

It appears that the Strathmore, was wrecked on Crozet island, July, 1875.

Indemnity.

PARIS, February 25.—It is stated that Spain has agreed to pay an indemnity to the family of M. Reygondear, who was executed in Cuba, and will court martial the officer who ordered the execution.

Spain.

MADRID, February 25.—A warm discussion arose in the cortes yesterday between Senors Castellar and Canova del Castillo about the validity of the election in the 4th arrondissement of Barcelona. The house subsequently sustained the validity of the election.

King Alfonso has returned from the army to Tolosa.

Immediately after departure of the king, the royal army commenced its march against the Carlists refuged in the mountain districts between Luiga and Alsan. General Primo de Rivera occupies the defile of Alduides on the frontier, in order to prevent the Carlists from escaping into France. The royal army has captured twelve steel cannon, a quantity of arms and powder, and a large number of horses, which had been abandoned by the Carlists.

Farming in the South.

Rev. L. B. Fish, of Atlanta, in a recent letter published in the Cincinnati Journal and Messenger, alluding to the comparative ease with which the soil in the south can be cultivated, and how light the summer's work is on a southern farm, says:

But still most of the people spend the winter almost idly. It would be safe to say that all the work done on the farms south of here, could be crowded into five months in the year.

Millions upon millions of acres of land that used to wave with cotton, corn, and other crops, have not been stirred with a plough for the last ten years. The young men have pretty generally left thier farm homes and gone to the cities and towns to [illegible]employment, or set up in some kind of business. Old and middle-aged men are doing the best they can to make farming profitable; but hiring such help as is at hand—although it is cheap—and paying a dollar to a dollar and seventy-five cents a bushel for northern corn, and fourteen to eighteen cents a pound for bacon, with other supplies correspondingly dear, takes off the profits. It is not to be wondered at when we see fences and buildings going to decay and but little being done repair or replace them

Monroe county has about one hundred northern families, who have bought and settled since the war, and I am told by some of the best men of the county, that with few exceptions, they are happy and contented, and making money, too, in a way that astonishes these people. The "ruts" are very deep here, and will till people see the advantage of using better implements in farming.

Northern emigration is greatly desired in all this region, and when northern people come and settle, they are received with all the cordially that could reasonably be desired, and are treated as neighbors, brothers and sisters. Northern people need fear no other treatment when they come with proper intentions. No kindlier people live in the world than the southerners. The best lands in the state can be bought for from $1 to $5 an acre in the [illegible]ern part of the state, and in the [illegible]ern part from $5 to $40.

BANGOR'S FEAST.

The Maine Democrats Invite Ben H. Hill to Break Bread With Them.

Which Mr. Hill Answers in a Masterly Plea for Concession.

The democrats of Bangor will celebrate the one hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Washington, by a supper at the Bangor house, on Tuesday evening, February 22, 1876.

You are cordially invited to be present and participate in the festivities of the occasion.

The reception committee will be in attendance at the parlors and reception rooms of the Bangor House, at 8 o'clock.

The supper will be served promptly at nine o'clock.

MARCELLUS EMERY,
JOSEPH P. BASS,
FREDERIC M. LAUGHTON,
Committee on Invitations.

BANGOR, Feb. 14, 1876.
To Hon. Benj. H. Hill, M. C.

Accompanying the above invitation was the following private note from a prominent Maine democrat which elicited Mr. Hill's reply:

BANGOR, ME., Feb. 14, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR—Should your congressional duties prevent your acceptance of the enclosed invitation, can you not favor us by letter with such words of counsel and cheer as your feelings may prompt?

Our celebration will be attended by the prominent democrats of our state and by leading democratic members of the legislature, and it is designed as the beginning of an organization and effort which, we trust, will be fruitful of good results in our next September election. Your effective answer to Blaine has made you hosts of friends among the democrats of Maine, and there is no man from the south from whom they would more gladly hear than from the representative of the ninth district of Georgia.

Yours truly, **

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 19, 1876

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your very kind letter of the 14th instant, informing me that "the democrats of Bangor will celebrate the one hundreth and forty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Washington, by a supper at the Bangor house on Tuesday evening, February 22d, 1876," and cordially inviting me "to be present and participate in the festivities of the occasion."

It is a matter of painful regret that my duties here will not allow me the gratification of being with you. I was never north of the Savannah river until after the late fratricidal war began, and I was never in a northern state until after that war (of arms) was ended. And yet I know I do not entertain a political sentiment, feeling, or desire, that would not find a cordial response from every true patriotic union man of every party in the northern states. That great constitutional system, embracing state and federal governments, which makes our American union, is regarded, and has been regarded, by me, as the grandest contribution ever made by human intellect and patriotism to the science of government and the welfare of man. With all the earnestness of my nature, I opposed secession; a war of subjugation and reconstruction, for the same reason, and that reason was, because I believed they were each and all terribly inimical to the preservation of that glorious constitutional system. I have submitted to each, as each in its turn took its place in our history as accomplished fact; precisely as I submitted to the death of my father—only from necessity and never from choice. While my humble record will disclose the severest invective of which I was capable against each of these errors and heresies, no delver in personal records can ever find a single line, word or syllable ever uttered by me against this constitutional system, nor against our union under that system. True, there have been times in the raging conflict of passion when I have almost despaired of the preservation of our constitutional union, but there is not a man in America to-day who can rejoice more sincerely than I do rejoice that, in spite of secession, war, and reconstruction, our union still lives; nor one from whose breast the aspiration ascends more warmly to Heaven that our union shall live forever.

How may it live? The answer is plain: we must hallow the constitution as it is with the spirit of the union as it was. We cannot undo the past. We may never agree upon the relative errors and responsibilities of the respective parties to the conflicts of the past. Let the past die; and let its passions be buried with it! Whatever doubt may exist as to who was wise or unwise, patriotic or unpatriotic, in connection with the abuses which produced secession, war, and reconstruction, all must admit that he is neither wise nor patriotic who would keep alive the animosities of the strife after the strifes themselves have ended. The man or the party, who for personal advantage or party ends, would call back the retiring Moloch of hate, and keep sections divided in feeling which must be united in fact, deserve, and, I believe, will receive, the manathema aranatha of the American people. No noisy pretensions to exclusive and superlative loyalty can prevent such a man or such a party from being adjudged, at an early day, as the real enemy of all sections, and the most dangerous foe to every right of every color. No patriot, for even the crown of the Cæsars, could become such a criminal.

That the errors of the past may be abandoned, and its strifes forgotten, and that we may have fraternal union again and forever, let us all indulge the habit of reverting to the feelings, the sentiments, opinions, and acts of our common fathers which enabled them to frame and adopt that great constitutional system which form our union.

In the letter with which, he, as the organ of the convention which framed it, transmitted the constitution to the congress of the confederation the noble Washington, whose birth you celebrate, used the following language:

"The constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual defense and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."

If the political situation then existing rendered the spirit of amity and of mutual defence and concession indispensable to the formation of the constitution, must not every intelligent patriot admit, that our present political situation, renders that spirit far more indispensable to the preservation of that constitution? What was the political situation then? Our fathers had waged no war, save against a common enemy. They had won victories—the victories of liberty, and not the triumph of strifes. They were but three millions in thirteen states, surrounded by enemies and struggling to lay some foundation for free institutions amid the jeers of a monarchical world. They were gladdened by common successes, animated by common hopes and pressed together by common dangers. Yet, even then, the immortal Washington himself tells us that the spirit of amity and of mutual deference and concession was indispensable to the formation of our constitution. And what is our present political situation? We are over forty millions in nearly forty states. We have had a war which was not a struggle for our common liberties. We have had strifes in which there were surrenders, but no victories; results, but no successes. Our war was but a fraternal butchery. In fifteen years we have slain more of our brethren, burned more of our homes and cities, wasted more of our country, and created heavier burdens for generations of honest toil than were wrought by all the wars with enemies, not only since the declaration of independence, but since the foundation of the colonies!

How inexpressibly important, then, is it that every patriot in our land should re-invoke, for its preservation, that spirit of amity, and of mutual deference and concession, which Washington tells us was indispensable to its formation! How unworthy of public confidence, and how criminal must he be who would invoke the spirit of discord and of mutual distrust and contumely!

And now let me say, I speak as a representative man of the south, when I say, our southern people, with unprecedented unanimity, are ready and willing to meet the northern people in this spirit of amity, deference and concession. Whatever might have been the right or wrong of slavery, the southern people thought that the provision of the constitution regarding it ought to have been obeyed until the constitution should be amended as provided therein. They were made to believe those provisions would not be obeyed and that the disregard of one provision of the constitution would result in the abandonment by the north of the constitution itself. They did honestly believe they had a right, and that it was their duty, to take that constitution and go unto themselves. I did not concur with my own people in the wisdom of their conclusion, but I knew they were honest in their conviction, and when they decided for themselves, they decided also for me. The northern people denied the right of the southern people to go, and war resulted. No intelligent man can doubt the sincerity of the southern people when he views the courage, privations, and sufferings they exhibited and endored in defence of their conviction. But they were overpowered in the struggle, and like brave men they have accepted, and do accept, the results. In every form in which it could be expressed, they have expressed their abandonment of secession, both as a theory and as a remedy.

They admit the freedom of their slaves and ask no compensation for their property.

They concede the citizenship and enfranchisement of the colored race, and without stopping to discuss the wisdom of their enfranchisement, they will do, as it is their interest to do, all in their power to make the race worthy of these high privileges. Their representatives cheerfully vote to tax the lame confederate soldier to pension the lame union soldier. In a word, they accept the constitution as it is, and offer to imbue that constitution with the spirit of the union as it was. What more can brave men demand? What is in the way of peace and fraternal union? The answer is known to all man: There are men at the north heralded, and heralding themselves, as the leaders of a great party, who insist that the southern people were not actuated by honest convictions, but were moved by wicked purposes and criminal desires and intentions, and even assert that their action was not only causeless, but without provocation, and that they are therefore to be treated as criminals! Nay, they demand that the southern people shall confess themselves to be criminals! And all the sufferings inseparable from the war are paraded by these loaders of discord—these bold beligerants of peace, and are magnified, distorted and exaggerated in order to excite and keep alive the spirit of hatred towards the southern people.

The great question now is, Will the northern people, after eleven years for reflection, concur in this demand of there leaders? If so, the spirit of amity and of mutual deference and concession in which the constitution was made, was also slain in the cruel war, and can have no resurrection. If so, the union may live, but the spirit of its beauty is dead. A people who were brave enough to fight for their convictions will never be mean enough to surrender their honor and confess themselves criminals. The confession, if made, would be false. But if the people of the north, in this auspicious year of our history, can rise above their ignoble passion, and rebuke those who make their ability to promote strife the evidence of their titles to office, they will achieve a victory in the preservation and perpetuation of our constitutional union far more glorious and more replete with blessings for our posterity than that which was achieved by our fathers when they won independence and ordained and established the constitution.

That we may win this victory, let us celebrate the birth-day of Washington; let us gather around the cradle of our liberties; let us rehearse, and rehearsel the teachings of our fathers, and invoke a return of the spirit of the founder of our republic! Let the voice that would divide be rebuked; let the ambition that would feed on strife to get power, be despised, and let the party that would live on memories that harrow, rather than on works that would rebuild and reunite, take its place with the memories and the strife in the past.

With sentiments of fraternal regard, I am, yours, very truly,

BENJ. H. HILL.

Messrs. Macellus Emery, Joseph P. Bass, Frederic M. Laughton, Committee on Invitation, Bangor, Maine.

—In regard to the age of Maggie Mitchell, her husband, Mr. Paddock, may not be quite as well informed as other people. Living busbands always look upon their wives as being eight or ten years younger than they really are. An authority, which is accepted by members of the dramatic profession, and has gone through many editions without ever being made to change its statement, puts down Maggie's age at forty-four. There are men in Richmond who would testify personal belief, that she is over forty. And if she is the more credit is due her. Her sprightliness, energy and capacity to please in juvenile characters are almost as great as they were twenty years ago. Her pieces are a little stale. That's all With some fresh plays she might start afresh and win new laurels to deck her middle-aged brow.—Lynchburg Virginian.

—It is, perhaps, not well known that Pius IX is a very fine musician. As a young man he cultivated his taste for music very assiduously, and his voice was magnificent. Even now his voice is very sweet and powerful, and when his holiness sings at high mass, all who hear him are struck at the superb manner in which he executes the difficult Gregorian chant. He disapproves of the use of profane music in churches; but, at the same time, he recently expressed the opinion that, as a rule, what is usually called sacred music is dull and dreary. He thinks sacred music should be dramatic but not theatrical.

—As illustrating the carelessness of people generally in business matters, it is related that one of the men in authority in a Philadelphia trust deposit company says he would be glad to be allowed to give $100,000 to the company annually to be entitled to all the sweepings of the floor—in other words to have for his own the precious papers, stocks, coupons, etc., the depositors leave upon the floor.

—Mr. Parton's mother-in-law is dead. Weep not for him, for she died before he married her daughter. She was his first wife. And now, having married his wife's daughter, he is troubled because he is his present wife's step-father, and, accordingly, he is his own father-in-law. And it maddens him to think that if his wife should have a baby, he will be its grandfather. It is such questions as these, it is feared, that will deter the Massachusetts legislature from sanctioning this marriage.

—It is fortunate that Parton, who was once the husband of Fanny Fern, and has since married her daughter, has no children, and so possible distracting complications in the relation of different members of his family will be avoided. Suppose he had had children by his former marriage, and should have some more by this. His present wife would become the mother of her brothers and sisters, and her own children would be the nephews and nieces of their brothers and sisters, and she would be—but reylly, the subject is too distracting to be followed out without danger to one's sanity.

SECRET voting is gradually "Americanizing" the electoral system of Great Britain. Instead of offering himself to the electors, the candidate in large cities is henceforth likely to be nominated by a convention. This, it appears from a London letter in the Tribune, was the case at Manchester, where Jacob Bright was made the liberal nominee

Sheriff Sales for State and County Taxes for the Year 1875.

WILL be sold before the Court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in March next, the following property for State and County Tax for the year 1875, to wit:

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Gilmore and Calhoun street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Toon and Hubbard, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county Ga., containing ½ acre more or less. As the property of Mrs. William Barnes.

Also, at the same time and place, ten boxes of tobacco, branded "Olive branch," now at the store of J. M. Willis. As the property of Camp & Gilbreath.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Marietta, Cain and Walton streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hill, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ acre more or less. As the property of W. P. Chisolm.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Loyd, Prior and Garnett streets, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Brotherton, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre more or less. As the property of Mrs. R. A. Chisolm.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on corner Walton, Grubb and Farle streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Berry, part of land lot No 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one half acre more or less. As the property of Mrs. F. N. Chisolm.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements on the same, consisting of a large two story framed dwelling and out buildings, fronting on Peters street and extending back to the right of way of the Macon and Western railroad, bounded by the property of Fuller and an alley, it being part of land lot No 77 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, and containing three acres, more or less, and now occupied by the defendant; levied on as the property of John A Doane by virtue of and to satisfy a state and county tax fi fa for the year 1875, issued by W S Walker, tax collector.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Decatur street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Gartrell, part of land lot No. 45, 14th District of Fulton county, Ga., containing 200 feet square. As the property of M. Fitzgerald.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Peachtree street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Dougherty & Goldsmith, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one quarter of an acre, more or less. As the property of N. R. Fowler.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Glenn, Cooper and Crumley streets, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining city limits, part of land lot No. 75, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 34 acres, more or less. As the property of Michael Gardner.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Forsyth street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Ozborn & Morris, part of land lot No 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50 feet by 200 feet more or less. As the property of Varney A Gaskill.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Plum and Dairy streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Calloway and Akerman, part of land lot 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing seven acres more or less. As the property of Mrs Julia E Harris.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Rawson street, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Martin and Hotchkiss, part of land lot No 76, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing one fourth of an acre more or less. As the property of N P Hotchkiss.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on corner Prior and Alabama streets, in the second ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Chisolm, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 70 feet by 120 feet more or less. As the property of Mrs M J Johnson, administratrix.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot or parcel of land situated in the southwest portion of land lot No 89, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50 acres more or less. As the property of Alvina Kries.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on corner Peachtree and Marietta streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50 feet by 42 feet, more or less As the property of Thomas Kile.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Decatur street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Watkins and Wilson, part of land lot No 52, 14th district of Fulton county, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. As the property of L B Langford.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Simpson and Haynes streets, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, known as the old Lynch rock quarry, part of land lot No 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga. As the property of Lynch, Gavin and Langford

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Pryor street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Waitzfelder and Peck, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing 20 feet by 100 feet more or less. As the property of O A Lochrane, trustee.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Marietta, Alexander and Lucky streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Morris & Bro, part of land lot No 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 2½ acres more or less. As the property of J G W Mills, trustee.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Whitehall street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Jones and Lynch, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 35 feet by 150 feet more or less. As the property of estate of H Muhlenbrink.

Also, at the same time and place, one two horse power Herman and Herschelrode No 120 steam engine, one cylinder job press, R Hoe & Co, manufacturers, one ½ medium Gordon job press, one printing office marble slab, one Gorges patent rape cutter, and all the type and cases, and all the printing material and furniture of whatever kind in the printing office of defendant, Richard R Payne, on the corner of Hunter and Prior streets in the city of Atlanta, in which said house said articles are now located, as the property of Richard R Payne.

Also, at the same time and place, the undivided half interest in a lot on [illegible] street, in the first ward of Atlanta, ad[illegible] the property of Gramling and Bell, [illegible] land lot No 84, 14th district of F[illegible] county, Ga., containing ¼ acre more or less. As the property of Wm R Phillips.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Broad street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Alexander and Broomhead, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 25 feet by 45 feet, more or less. As the property of Seaborn F. Salter.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Whitehall street, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Latham, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., contaiug 1-4 of an acre, more or less. As the property of Sam'l B. Spencer.

Also, at the same time and, a lot on corner of Peachtree and Harris streets, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hammond, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 1-4 of an acre, more or less. As the property of C. H. Strong,

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Plum, Dairy and North Avenue streets, in fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Akerman and Harris, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing eleven acres, more or less. as the property of Louis Scofield.

Also, at the same time place, a lot on Ivy street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Banks and Currier, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅝ of an acre more or less. As the property of B W Wrenn, trustee.

Also, at the same time and place, fifty barrels of Maple Sugar, as the property of West, Edwards & Co.

Also, at the same time and place, three houses and lots on Irwin street, fronting seventy feet each, and running back same width one hundred and seventy-five feet each, to the property of Wallace, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, part of land lot No 46 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. As the property of John R Wallace.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Crew, Clarke and Fulton streets, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wallace, part of land lot No. 76, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 2½ acres, more or less. As the property of Mrs R P Zimmerman.

C. W. WELLS,
Deputy Sheriff.

Administratrix's Sale.

WILL be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., on the first Tuesday in March, 1876, for the benefit of creditors and heirs, the following property, belonging to the estate of R. T. Stokes, deceased: The north side of lot No. 123, excepting nine acres, more or less; also, four and a half acres, more or less, of lot No. 134, both situated in the 14th district, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Terms cash. N. E. STOKES, Adm'x.
jan30—wtd

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

WHEREAS, E. A. Angier applies for letters of administration on the estate of P. H. Oerich, late of said county, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
feb5—w4w Ordinary.

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The undersigned have procured, exclusively to the subscribers of APPLETONS' JOURNAL, a splendid steel engraving of

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which is offered, under special terms, to every subscriber—in advance—to JOURNAL for 1876.

This steel engraving is in line and stipple. It is not a fancy picture, but an actual representation of Charles Dickens' study at Gadshill, while the portrait of the distinguished author is strikingly faithful.

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feb20—d3m

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C. B. FERRIN, Prop
oct10— sep17—d1y

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jan16—dtf

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It is self evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact, often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by express or mail everywhere.

Consultation personally or by letter, free and invited. Charges reasonable, and correspondence strictly confidential.

Address as above.

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feb22— [aug5-d&w

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Cough Mixture

FOR the cure of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the LUNGS and THROAT, I say that nothing surpasses it for Colds and Coughs, and can be taken from old age down to the cradle with impunity, and without danger. But the professional world is so full of Ambiguousness and Egotism, that anything put before the public as a safe and reliable Remedy for certain diseases is scoffed at and pronounced worthless and a humbug. I say try it before you condemn it, as I will give you the names of every herb, &c., that it is composed of. which you can examine at your leisure: Vitelius Ovi, Amygdalus Persica, Mel, Pinus Palustris, Andromeda, Arborea, Arctium Leppa, Inula Helenium, Marrubium Vulgare, Antennaria Symphytum, Durchwachsener Wasserdost, Cephalanthus Occidentalis, Symphytum Officinale

It is prepared at my office, No. 16 Peachtree street, ATLANTA, GA., where it can be had in any quantity. If any one using it will say that it has done them no good, return the bottle and get your money returned. S. T. BIGGERS, M. D.,
jan9—dsu&wed6m Atlanta, Ga.

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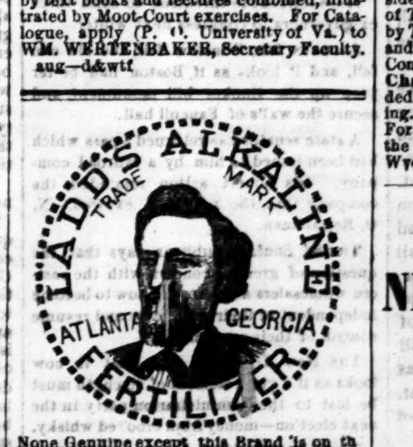
For further particulars, apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia. jan1—d2tawly

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. [illegible] MINOR, LL.D., Prof. Com. and Stat. Law; O. S. Southall, LL.D., Prof. Equity and Law Merchant, International Law, etc. Sessions begins October 1, 1875, and continues NINE MONTHS. Instruction by text books and lectures combined, illustrated by Moot-Court exercises. For Catalogue, apply (P. O. University of Va.) to WM. WERTENBAKER, Secretary Faculty.
aug—d&wtf



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feb23-1w

Sale of Impounded Cattle.

THE Cows now in City Pound, will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the Pound in rear of the StationHouse, on Tuesday, the 29th day of February, 1876, between 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., unless sooner redeemed by the owners.

J. A. ANDERSON,
Chief of Police.
Atlanta, Febru[illegible]

Ten Cent Column.

Business Directory.

NICK HOLMES, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 78 Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia, solicits the public patronage. Will guarantee all his work. Boots and Shoes specialty. Give him a call. jan9—d3m

THOS. P. STOVALL, formerly of Augusta, Georgia, Commission Merchant, 108 North Fourth Street, St. Louis. nov6—dtf

THOMPSON HOUSE, No. 60 and 62 Broad street. Also, entrance at No. 43½ Whitehall street. Clean and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Mrs. T. J. Hunt, Proprietress, formerly from Southwest Georgia, more recently from Richmond House, Gainesville, Ga. nov21—d3m

DENTISTS.

DR. R. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist, Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7—dtf

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

LAWYERS.

POPE BARROW, Attorney at Law, Athens, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Clark, Jackson, Oconee, Madison, Oglethorpe and Wilkes. Collections made and promptly remitted.
feb18— jan25, 1876—d1yr

HOKE SMITH. W. M. JACKSON.
SMITH & JACKSON, ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. James' Bank Block, Atlanta, Ga. jan23—d1m

BOTKIN WRIGHT, ATTORNEY AT Law, Augusta, Georgia. Office, No. 193 Broad street, up stairs. Collections made and promptly remitted. [jan21-d3m

JOHN L. HOPKINS, Attorney at Law, over Phillips & Crew's Bookstore, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets, Atlanta, Georgia. jan19—d1m

PAUL C. HUDSON, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. Will practice in McDuffie and adjoining counties. Collections a specialty. dec31—d3m

JNO. MILLEDGE, Attorney at Law. No. 2½ Pryor street, opposite the Kimball House. dec29—d1m

W. D. TUTT, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. dec23—d3m

HENRY C. RONEY, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Georgia, Will practice in the Augusta, Northern and Middle Circuits and Supreme Court of the State. Prompt attention given to collections. dec25 d

R. T. NELMS, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties, and the Federal Courts. nov7—d6mo

THOS. J. HOOKS. WM. T. TRIPPE.
HOOKS & TRIPPE, Attorneys at Law, Railroad Block, corner Wall and Peachtree streets, Atlanta, Ga. Refer by permission to Governor James M. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. McCay & Trippe, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Speer & Hooks, Bankers, Americus, Ga.; V. R. Tommey, Esq., President Georgia Banking and Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.; F. M. Coker, President Bank of the State of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Longley & Robinson, Contractors and Builders, Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Maddox & Rucker, Wholesale Tobacconist, Atlanta, Georgia
jan11—d3mo

H. K. M'CAY. R. P. TRIPPE.
McCAY & TRIPPE, Attorneys at Law. Office, No. 14 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. aug7, '75—d6mo

ROBERT D. WALKER, Jr., Attorney at Law, Savannah, Ga. Prompt attention given to business. Sept. 1, 1875—d1y

DANIEL S. PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may3, 1875—d1y

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law. Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—d1y

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor, Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia.
mar10, '75—d12m

J. S. JAMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Douglasville, Georgia. Will practice in the county of Douglas and adjoining counties. Collections made a specialty. By permission refers to John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga., Hon. J. M. James, Ordinary of Douglas, and S. C. Dorsett, Clerk Superior Court of Douglas county.
dec10, 1875—d&w12mo

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims.
april1, 1875—d12m

W. S. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
June 5, 1875—d12m

EDWARD J. REAGAN, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties Special attention given to commercial and other collections. nov5, '75—d1y

WILLIAM M. SIMS, Attorney at Law Washington, Georgia. Will practice in Wilkes and adjoining counties. Collection of claims of non-resident creditors a specialty. nov5—dtf

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15, '75—d1y

GEO. C. TUMLIN, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office—Upstairs, over Bank. nov9—d3m

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Legalized by authority of an act of the Legislature.
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CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000.
6th Extraordinary Drawing.

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51,025 Cash Prizes amounting to	$350,000.

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ATLANTA:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES: FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF STATES FALLING BAROMETER, SOUTHEAST TO SOUTHWEST WINDS, WARMER AND PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER WILL PREVAIL.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 114 and closed at 113⅞.

LOW MIDDLINGS closed in New York yesterday at 11 15-16. Liverpool 6 3-16.

THE president's boss motto now is, "Let no suspected official resign until the papers cease exposing him." This keeps Babcock and Schenck in office.

GEN. LAWTON voted in favor of holding the national convention in Cincinnati, and so did most of the southern members of the committee.

MARYLAND hesitates to vote a centennial appropriation, and it begins to look as if that state, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky and Minnesota would join hands and circle 'round at home.

THE Charleston News and Courier believes the cotton tax, illegally collected some years ago, will never be refunded to those who paid it. Of all the other suggested plans it favors an application of the money to the payment of the state debts. The amount due Georgia would fully extinguish our entire debt, and leave a million or so over.

THE admission of Colorado, with her thin population sprawled over an immense rough mountainous region, will swell the number of states admitted before their growth would justify such step. In justice to the older states it should be made an absolute rule hereafter that no new state shall have full and equal representation in the senate until she can claim at least two representatives in the house for each senator.

THE house committee on pensions has reported a bill for the transfer of the pension bureau to the war department. The present organization of the bureau is unnecessary cumbersome, its expenses are extravagant, and its general administration inefficient. It now costs to pay 235,000 pensioners $1,072,000 annually. It is believed that nearly half of this amount can be saved by a transfer of the business to the war department.

THE democratic executive committee of South Carolina has called a convention to meet in Columbia on the fouth of May. The outlook is said to be very encouraging, and numbers of negroes are already joining democratic clubs in the up-country. In a few weeks the party organization will be more compact and complete than ever before; but it will require universal and unremitted work, joined to discipline and nerve, to rout the theives and give South Carolina an honest government in November.

THE republican convention of Indiana apppointed a committee to draw up a succinct statement of the life and public services of Oliver P. Morton to present to the Cincinnati convention, at the same time urging him as a suitable candidate for president. We trust, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the gentlemen who will have this great work in charge will draw it mild. Any reference to Mr. Morton's infirmities would, it seems to us, be in bad taste.

THE Washington correspondent of the of the Cincinnati Enquirer says Mr. Holman has signified, to a prominent Indiana democrat, his belief that it will be the best policy, under all the circumstances, for the regular convention of the party to indorse the nomination of Mr. Landers. Senator McDonald is also understood to favor the policy as the best possible under the circumstances. In short, it may be assumed that there will be no serious opposition to Mr. Landers in the regular democratic convention.

THE Alabama democratic state convention will meet in Montgomery on the 31st day of May to select delegates to the national convention. Capt. Johnston, of Selma, has been appointed chairman of the state executive committee in the place of Capt. W. L. Bragg, resigned. The latter, says the Montgomery Advertiser, goes into retirement crowned and garlanded with all the best wishes of the democrats and conservatives of Alabama.

MR. PAYNE has modified his financial propositions so that it embraces the following features. The unconditional repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875; the retirement by the government of gold to the amount of three per cent. per annum of the outstanding legal-tenders; and national banks and banking associations shall retire annually, on the first of June, three per cent. of their circulation as a resumption fund; when the total resumption fund shall have reached thirty per cent. of all legal tender obligations and bank circulation, gold and silver shall be the legal tender of the country; no contraction of the present volume of the currency shall occur; national banks are to deposit as a security for circulation ten per cent. more than their circulation, instead of ten per cent. less, as at present.

THE EVIDENCE IN THE LEASE INQUIRY.

We continue this morning the evidence taken by the Lease-investigating Committee, embracing the examination of Treasurer W. C. Morrill and Major E. B. Walker. The testimony of Governor Brown will appear to-morrow, and until his appears, we defer further comment.

The evidence is exceedingly racy reading, and will grow in interest. Governor Brown's testimony is especially so, detailing as it does, the operations, about which there has been such a world of surmise and reports. THE CONSTITUTION of to-morrow should fall under the eye of every citizen of Georgia.

THE COMPTROLLER AND TREASURER

Elsewhere will be found the report of the finance committee of the Legislature relative to the departments of the state treasurer and comptroller general. Of Col. W. T. Goldsmith's management of his office, the committee speak in the very highest terms, especially complimenting him on the new system of book keeping which he has inaugurated. The Committee also speaks highly of the condition of things in Treasurer Renfroe's office. We refer the reader to the report.

THE secretary of the treasury, in response to inquiries, states that he is still undecided when to commence paying out silver coin to replace the fractional currency. He says, however, that a very strong pressure is constantly exerted upon the government to commence compliance with the [illegible] resumption in this respect immediately.

SECTIONAL POLITICS.

We publish elsewhere, this morning, two articles on what is known in the north as the southern question. One is from the New York Times, and the other from the Chicago Inter-Ocean—two papers that represent both wings of the republican party. These two papers are in fact the brains of that organization, and we yield a portion of our space for their views that our readers may clearly understand the present purposes and drift of the republican party. It will be seen that both of these great organs continue to wave the bloody shirt, each however, in its own way. Let them wave it. Their purpose is unmistakable. They intend to keep the issues of the war before the people, so that sectional hate may be turned into votes next November.

The Times goes at the villainous business in an ingenious and plausible way. It begins by praising Senator Gordon; it admits here and there certain mistakes in the southern policy of its party—all this to give its article a fair look. But in the end it pronounces General Gordon's moderate speech "a violent partisan harangue full of bitterness," and charges the democrats of the south with crimes darker than any in the history of reconstruction. The whole article is the essence of plausibility and concealed venom.

The Inter-Ocean is always coarse and brutal in the discussion of questions relating to the south. It makes a courteous invitation, extended by our civil and commercial authorities to visit Georgia, a pretext for a slanderous and unjustifiable assault upon our people Could meanness farther go? In return for Mayor Hammock's polite invitation it gives currency to the slanders that no one knows better are false than the editor who penned them. Would we, it asks, know more of the political ostracism of the negroes and of other "oppressions and injustice" by a week's jaunt in Georgia? No, you would not, because you can not know of what does not exist except in your own jaundiced vision that looks only to party success regardless of the best interests of the country. But why waste words? The eyes of the Inter-Ocean are "sot." It will keep up the same old tune until November. We can not stop it. Our hopes fortunately lie in another direction. To all the truth-loving unprejudiced reasonable men of the north we do turn in the belief that a democratic victory in November would reunite the country and effectually silence the foul birds that would destroy, or at least crippled and basely wrong, a broad and prostrate section of the country to gain a temporary partizan advantage. Out with such men and let the centennial year inaugurate an union of states that no one should or would wish dissolved.

THE CENTENNIAL GRAB.

It seems that Mr. Springer's amendment to the centennial bill was so worded that the government is prevented from coming in for any return of its appropriation until the stockholders nave been paid in full for their stock. The house intended to make the government a preferred creditor, when in fact the stockholders of the concern got a more liberal grant than they expected or had solicited. Mr. Springer tried to put through a joint resolution to remedy the defect, but was prevented by the rules of the house. Some of the democratic senators are very angry over the bad faith shown by the centennial managers, and it is possible they may devise a plan for modifying the bill, although it is rather late to stop a fraud that has been partially consummated.

The centennial board of finance claims that it is legally impossible to give a preference to the government over individual stockholders, and hence the former may whistle for its $1,500,000. Mr. Springer declared if the board construed the amendment in that way it would perpetrate one of the biggest steals on record. His resolution directs the secretary of the treasury to withhold the appropriation, or any amount thereof, until the secretary of the board of finance shall make an agreement to fulfill the liberal meaning of the appropriation and give security for the fulfillment of their agreement. This resolution should be speedily passed. Mr. Springer proposes to make it hot for the centennial managers when his resolution comes back from the judiciary committee. He will endeavor to so amend it that not even the centennial folks will have the cheek to say that the government shall come in at the tail end after all the other accounts are squared. It is a case of stealing through legal strategy that should be nipped in the bud.

FACT AND COMMENT

MASSACHUSETTS threatens to send three ex-governors to congress next winter.

JACKSON fell, Winslow fell, the old elm fell, and it looks as if Boston had better prop up the Bunker hill monument, and secure the walls of Faneuil hall.

A state senator has returned a pass which had been issued to him by a railroad company. His honest action reminded the company that the pass had expired.—N. O. Republican.

THE St. Louis Republican says that the question of greatest concern with the eastern wholesalers at present is how to become independent of their drummers and resume control of their own business.

THE New York Sun says that it now looks as if a great element of strength must be lost to the administration party in the next election—money from crooked whisky.

THE democratic ticket that seems to lead the rest now is Hendricks of Indiana for president and S. S. Cox of New York for vice-president.—Mount Pleasant, Indiana, Free Press (dem).

IT is calculated that the shrinkage in the value of foreign government bonds on the London stock exchange has been $385,000,000 in the last four years.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, who is making a tour of the southern states, writes to the New York Herald that "the negro is as anxious to read and write as he used to be to own a yellow cravat."

MR. GLADSTONE, in reply to a communication from a workingmen's association, states that, in the course of a laborious life, he has signally experienced both the mental and physical benefits of the Lord's day, as a religious institution.

ALL the states have their "favorite sons," but all the favorite sons cannot be nominated for president. It has always been that way, and some fellow who has never set up to be a favorite son at all, has usually stepped in and carried off the nomination.

MR. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, is learning to say "hawf pawst foah this awftahnoon," in a bland and propah effort to secure the Massachusetts delegation. So runs the presidential world away.—Burlington Hawkeye.

THE happiest man in Washington to-day was Senator Spencer, who was very loud in his boasts that he, Gov. Shepherd, Senator Conkling, and Thomas Murphy had fixed it so that Secretary Bristow would be unable to remain in the cabinet many days longer.—N. Y. Tribune cor.

JUDGE PORTER, General Babcock's counsel, said in the course of his defense of the private secretary of the "Great Silent Man," that "Grant is the foremost representative of American character." Whether he is foremost or not, depends on which end is in front.

CURLY-LOCKED and perfumed, sweet-scented as a camomile blossom, and smiling as a nigger's pet possum in persimmon time, hyacinthine Roscoe Conkling waltzes nimbly to the front, the fairest pink in the dog-fennel garden of radical presidential candidates.—Raleigh Sentinel.

THE moment it is seen, as the whole country must see very soon, that the third term is impossible; the moment this is beyond question and thoroughly accepted, as it will be in the spring months, Grant will not have any more influence in the national republican convention than John Tyler had in the democratic party. His recommendation will be a deadly burden. He has had his share of sugar.—Cincinnati Commercial.

THE Herald seems to be trying to kill off Conkling by printing such snatches of damnable doggerel as these:

Nail to the mast a name without a stain;
Proudly aloft our banner swing.
For the only man who can beat Blaine
Is the nation's pride—our Conkling.

To praise and prayer let the pious monk cling,
While we shout loud for Roscoe Conkling.

THE following is given in an exchange as a sample Texas editorial: A few days ago the grand jury went so far as to indict a gentleman of this county for the mere act of having, while under the influence of liquor, shot and killed one of his neighbors. As to the acquittal of the accused there can be no doubt. Meanwhile, we trust the members of the grand jury, will not, by any further acts of this character, wound the self-respect and forfeit the regard of their fellow-citizens."

THE following statistics, published by each branch of the Presbyterian church, will show their relative strength in 1875:

	North.	South.
Presbyteries	6	6
Ministers	127	68
Churches	210	140
Members	10,124	6,282
Sunday S. children	11,509	4,405
Money contributed	$137,741	$ 03,118

The two bodies are working together side by side in harmony, and a large majority would reunite joyfully.

MACAULAY, New York correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, says: "O'Conor will never practice in court again, but he will go down town as soon as possible, for an indoor life is not for him, and then there is really nothing in his home to be attractive. It is the house of a childless widower, and though his sister, Mrs. McCracken, does all in her power to make it cheerful, it has never been a home to its owner. He has found his true life in his profession. He is a living system of jurisprudence, a walking law library, a perpetual court of high causes, a microcosm of human statutes, a universe of forensic disputation, and a high grand priest of the temple of thieves. Such a man never will find rest in a quiet parlor ten miles from the courthouse."

GEORGIA is a fine example of what a southern state under democratic rule can become. There the reign of corruption is at an end, and, however federal politics and state politics may engross attention, there is the certitude always of a just and capable state government, whatever strain of opinion may meet with most favor. In South Carolina, on the other hand, the fight is primarily for good government, and citizens of all classes are invited to join the democrats in the struggle to secure it. When won the South Carolina democrats will be free to grapple more vigorously with national questions than they can do now. They are obliged to look at home first, although they are in entire sympathy, of course, with the national democracy.—Charleston News and Courier.

FRANCIS DEAK, the Hungarian statesman, who died the other day, was the son of an inn-keeper near Kelirda in Hungary, and was brought into the world with great difficulty. At the time of his mother's confinement, the physician in attendance announced that the case was a difficult one; that it would be necessary to either sacrifice the mother or the child. The father, however, being loath to reconcile himself to the loss of either, called in the services of a Franciscan monk, Lucas Tiell, who dwelt in a neighboring monastry, and who was celebrated for his skill in medical practice. The monk succeeded in saving the two lives. The child was named Francis, in gratitude to the Franciscan, and when the monastery was burned down a few years back, it was rebuilt by Francis Deak to a great extent.

THE New York Sun thinks two groups of senators should be closely watched as to their action on the appropriation bills—Conkling, Morton and Sherman, whom it classes as presidential aspirants, and the republicans elected independently of republican caucuses. This is the Sun's way of putting it: "The action of these presidential aspirants and of these so called independents on bills for reducing public expenditures and lightening the burdens of taxation will show whether or not the republican party has become so lavish and corrupt that to reform it is hopeless, and that to destroy it is a duty. Especially will the course of Christiancy, Cameron and McMillan throw valuable light upon the question whether it is of any avail for republican reformers to try to retrench expenses and otherwise improve the civil service by working within the lines of the party.

WHO IS AHEAD!

They All Say "It is Between Me and Smith!"

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—I should like, if you please, to know why it is that the various candidates for governor have so uniformly narrowed the contest for the democratic nomination down to two parties. If what they themselves say about the matter be true, it is indeed gratifying. The people will be glad enough to know that they are to choose between only two distinguished aspirants, when rumor and fact have led them to suppose that any number less than twenty would have presented themselves to the vexation of patriots and the destruction of harmony in the party.

But who are these two most prominent parties now before the people?

The answer comes from Gen. Colquitt, through his friends, if they are correctly reported, that "it is between Colquitt and Smith." This is a declaration that the Colquitt party expects to to meet Governor Smith upon the track and that to defeat him in the nomination is to win the prize. As a matter of course, this declaration amounts to a denial of any strength or winning popularity to the other candidates who have been named. We are given to understand that "it is wholly between Colquitt and Smith."

But, the friends of Col. Tom. Hardeman claim the same state of affairs to exist between him and Gov. Smith. They divide off the state, and can tell you exactly which counties will vote for Hardeman, which for Smith, and which will "scatter."

The friends of General Gartrell come in and do likewise. The general himself has been often heard to declare that the race was with himself and Governor Smith. He and his friends can fully demonstrate, they think, why this is true.

Hon. John H. James, with his financial record and views, with his friends, will explain in clearest manner, the issues upon which the next governor is to be nominated, and how his views and financial abilities being so much better than Smith's, he, James, is sure to defeat Smith and be our next governor.

And so they go. Every candidate finds that he has "to beat Smith," and each one of them believes he can do it, and that he is the only man who can! But if what we state above be true, and we have no reason to gainsay it, Smith is not only the man who must be beaten if another is to succeed, and the voluntary testimony of those same other parties is that Smith to-day is, in their calculations, able to beat them all! I ask if this is not the accepted status of the race to-day.

QUID NUNC.

Steamer Partly Burned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The steamer Herder caught fire in the sheathing around the boiler. The mails, specie and passengers were sent ashore, and the increasing heat of the fire compelled the discharge of the cargo, which was partly of rosin, and the fire was then extinguished.

Bankers Arrested.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Morganthau, Bruno & Co., formerly bankers of the Industrial Exhibition company, were arrested on a complaint of the manager on a charge of [illegible] $100,000 worth of the company's bonds. Morganthau, Bruno & Co. have a suit in the supreme court against the company for over half a million. They also claim $73,000 for printing and advertising.

THE EVIDENCE.

The Bribery Charges Against the State Road Lessees.

The Testimony Before the Investigation Committee of the Legislature.

The Facts as Developed Under Oath.

What Money was Expended by the Lessees—How Much and to Whom Paid.

What Treasurer W. C. Morrill and Major E. B. Walker Know.

Unanimous Finding of the Legislature that the Charges are Unfounded.

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY.]

Testimony in the Investigation by a Joint Special Committee of the General Assembly of Georgia, February 10th, 1876, as Reported for the Committee by Sam. W. Small, Stenographic Reporter of THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. W. C. MORRILL, sworn:
By Mr. McDaniel, chairman:

Q—Mr. Morrill, how long have you been connected with the Western & Atlantic railroad company?

A—I am one of the lessees and have been since the company was organized; as an officer, I have been with it since the 1st and 2d of March, 1871.

Q—In what office?

A—I am treasurer.

Q—Were you the treasurer of the company at the time that the question of the endorsement of the lease was before the committee, and afterwards before the assembly?

A—I was, sir.

Q—Do you know of any money of the company having been paid to any person to influence the action of the legislature on that question?

A—Well, I know that there were certain moneys that were used for attorney's fees and some for newspaper publications, I think. There were certain amounts drawn out by Gov. Brown for those purposes.

Q—How much?

A—I do not know that I can tell you that, but it was somewhere from $20,000 to $25,000, if my memory is right.

Q—Have you any means of ascertaining these amounts precisely?

A—No, sir, I can't say that precisely, I only know the amount generally.

Q—Would not your books show these amounts?

A—No, sir. Whatever moneys were used were charged up either in the general expenses or bills payable. I was borrowing money about that time for the use of the company, and such moneys went in the same as bills payable. As near as I can say, in my judgment, there was about the amount I have said.

Q—Will you explain to the committee how it was that large amounts of money were being paid out without a record of them?

A—Well, sir, there was no more record of them than other bills payable which I have. No special record of them was kept.

Q—Do not your books show the purpose for which these payments were made?

A—Not for bills payable. If I borrowed $50,000 in New York I charged it to bills payable.

Q—I do not know that I understand your meaning. Please explain what you mean by bills payable, and how the sums of money you speak of were, in fact, paid.

A—In regard to bills payable what I mean is this: I pay all such warrants as are drawn upon me by the president. I know nothing of what they are for. When I need any money I borrow it and charge it to bills payable and they go into the general account as ordinary expenses. For attorney's fees—last year they were $16,000 or $18,000—it is a warrant or statement, made by the president, of the amount and I pay that and credit it myself for it, upon the terms of his statement.

Q—Is there no officer connected with the road whose books will show the purpose for which all moneys were paid out?

A—My books will show what warrants were paid and may show what this one or that one was for. Attorney's fees for instance, are charged up upon a memorandum of the president that "I have employed this or that attorney at such an amount" and I charge it up upon that.

Q—Would not your books show to whom all these sums of money were paid?

A—No, sir, not always, because the statement of the president is always taken as a warrant upon the company.

Q—I understand you to say that these sums were paid out upon the order of the president alone?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Well, would not your book, if before you, enable you to speak with certainty as to how much money was so paid out?

A—I do not think it would. I might state the aggregate for the last five or six years. I don't think they would show what it was all for.

Q—Are you in the habit of attending the meetings of the lessees?

A—I am.

Q—Have you ever heard this subject, as to the use of money in this way, mentioned at any of those meetings?

A—No, sir.

Q—Are the accounts of the officers, the statements of expenses and receipts, all laid before the company at these meetings?

A—Only in gross.

Q—And you have never heard of the extraordinary payments—I mean those outside of the ordinary expenses of the road—being mentioned at these meetings? I understand you to mean that the other members of the company were not aware of them?

A—Not that I know of; I never heard them mentioned at all.

Q—You say that you don't know the persons who received these sums of money. Do you mean to say that you have no knowledge at all of them?

A—I know none of them at all. I have no knowledge of them.

Q—Did you pay any of these moneys to Mr. Hemphill?

A—No, sir.

Q—Who would pay the moneys, if Mr. Hemphill received any?

A—I know of no one who ever paid him any, unless it was the president.

Q—He never received any from you then?

A—I have no recollection of his receiving any.

Q—If Gov. Brown paid him how would he make the payment? Would he draw on you as treasurer for the amount?

A—Yes, sir, for whatever he wanted.

Q—Then I understand that all these payments you speak of were made upon the personal warrants of Gov. Brown?

A—I suppose so, sir, so far as my knowledge goes.

Q—In your reports, I suppose you had to use his warrants as your vouchers?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Well, would not the fact of the president drawing out such large sums of money, upon his own personal warrants, require explanation before the other members of the company?

A—It never has been called for sir, that I know of.

Q—You heard Col. Alston's testimony?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Do you remember having had the conversation of which he speaks, with Mr. E. B. Walker?

A—No, sir. I never had any such conversation with him.

Q—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Walker as to payments of extraordinary expenses which entered into the general expense account?

A—I don't think I ever did. I have no recollection of having such conversation. I have often spoken about the inventory. I will state that an inventory of the property of the road was made when the lessees first took charge. There was another inventory taken by the committee, which I have often said cost the company from $75,000 to $100,000 in the higher valuation of the property. When the second inventory was taken it was almost impossible to tell what was the condition of the road when we took charge and the first inventory was made. Between the times the company had spent a large amount of money, and was obliged to spend it because the road was in such bad condition that we were afraid to run it. I think, and have always done so, that the state did the company an injury when they made that last inventory. It was almost impossible to get at the true condition of the road from the testimony the committee took. I have always thought their report was from $75,000 to $100,000 more than it should have been in the matter of valuation of the property. We had spent a great deal for iron and rolling stock. I presume I may have said that to Mr. Walker, for I have said that much often. As to what Mr. Alston reports Mr. Walker as saying that I said, I never said it, for it was not true. And I do not suppose that I was idiot enough to say it when it was not true, and if it had been true I would not have said so. He misconstrued what I said, for it had no reference to this matter whatever, if I said anything of the kind at all.

Q—You say now, however, that, to the best of your recollection, as much as $25,000 to $30,000 was spent?

A—I said $20,000 to $25,000. That is my recollection. It may have been less than $20,000; or more than $20,000; or as much as $25,000. I know that it was somewhere between the two.

Q—Will you relate something that serves to fix the recollection in your mind?

A—There is nothing more than a general memorandum kept in my mind and warrants and receipts which the governor (Brown) gave me at the time.

Q—Have you examined your books since the passage of the resolution under which we are acting, with the view of finding out the amounts?

A—Yes, sir. I looked them over but I am unable to tell from them the transactions, which occured four or five years ago. They are charged in with bills payable and the expense account.

Q—Then if you say you remember in the neighborhood of $20,000 to $25,000 that was used in that way, would you undertake to say that no more was so used?

A—Yes, sir; I will.

Q—Have you ever had any conversation with Governor Brown as to what use he made of that money?

A—No, sir.

Q—And you have never heard the subject mentioned amongst the other members of the company at their meetings?

A—No, sir.

Q—Did you ever hear any of them speak of it outside?

A—No, sir; I cannot recollect that I have.

Q—Has it never been inquired into as to what purpose such a sum of money was devoted?

A—No, sir. Never.

Q—Have the other members of the lease company been informed of the fact which you now state?

A—I do not know that they have.

Q—I ask you, then, the reason why it was not thought proper to inform the other members of the company of this outlay?

A—I do not know any reason. I had no knowledge of it at that time. I am not the chief officer of the road, as you are aware. I may state one thing, though, that the company have implicit confidence in the president as to his integrity.

Q—How often do the members of the company have meetings?

A—We have an executive committee which meets once a month. A meeting of the full board is held once every three months, or once in each quarter, but they do not always meet regularly. Last year they did not meet at all until the end of the year, the annual meeting.

Q—How often do you make reports of official matters to the company?

A—Whenever the executive committee meets.

Q—Every month?

A—Yes, sir; whenever they meet.

Q—Would not these payments have swollen the disbursements of any one month very much over the average?

A—No, sir; I think not. I do not recollect, but my opinion is that the money was drawn at different periods and all of it did not go into one report. I usually make my report in gross and say "general expenses" so much.

Q—Were you acquainted with many members of the legislature of 1871?

A—I may have been acquainted with four or five of them. I am acquainted with more members of this legislature than any previous one I think. There were a great many in the legislature whom I [illegible] I know very few [illegible] except those [illegible] on the committee, Judge Reese, who was one of them. I had been in the city but a short time then, and knew very few persons.

Q—Did you, as one of the lessees, purposely refrain from inquiring into the use that was made of this money?

A—No, sir; I do not know that I did, one way or the other.

Q—I think you misapprehend the inquiry. Did you purposely avoid asking Gov. Brown what use he made of this money?

A—I never thought anything about it, and never desired to ask him. Myself and all the rest of the company have perfect confidence in him and never cared to ask him anything about it.

Q—Did it occur to you as a little out of the ordinary course of business to pay out such large sums without explanation of some sort?

A—I do not know that it is. It is all owing to the magnitude of the business which is done. It might be a large amount for a grocery store.

Q—Then, it is not a large amount for a railroad?

A—No, sir.

Q—(By Mr. Peeples.) Was there an auditor of the road at that time?

A—Judge Cabaniss was the auditor at that time and I think he died in April, 1871, or 1872. I do not recollect which. I know he died in the spring.

Q—I am speaking about the time when the lease was endorsed?

A—No, sir; we had no auditor at that time.

Q—Is there any officer in your company who keeps any books to show a detailed account of its expenses?

A—To a certain extent there is. I do that myself.

Q—Do not all companies require a statement of the items of expense?

A—They do not always do so. The items are charged to particular accounts or under the head of "general expenses" as they occur. Attorneys' fees would probably come under the head of "general expenses."

Q—Are there no books kept which show what are these particular expenses? What cases, who were the attorneys and what were the amounts?

A—No, sir.

Q—There are no books of the company which will show these items of expense?

A—No, sir; not that class of expenses. Attorneys fees would be classed under the head of "general expenses" or "law expenses."

Q—So much for the year, without the particular items?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—You state that $20,000 or $25,000 was paid out, but no memoranda kept. Will you state how you know the amount paid out which went for these purposes?

A—I do not know the exact amounts; I only say that there was about that amount.

Q—From what do you draw your conclusion?

A—From my own recollection.

Q—And there is no entry showing even that exact amount?

A—No, sir.

Q—And you have no means of ascertaining to whom that was paid?

A—No, sir.

Q—(By Mr. DuBose) Were there any instructions given by the lessees as a company, or by any of the officers, to the president to draw out upon his own warrant any sums of money for the purpose of obtaining the endorsement of the lease?

A—No, sir.

Q—No formal instructions?

A—No, sir.

Q—Nor private ones?

A—No, sir.

Q—No understanding that Gov. Brown was to get this endorsement through the legislature and to draw his warrant for any sum necessary to that purpose?

A—The by-laws of the company provide that the treasurer shall pay the warrants of the president at any time. That is in the general by-laws of the company.

Q—Were there any special instructions in this case to further the company in obtaining this endorsement?

A—No, sir. There was a resolution, I think, appointing the president and a committee to protect the interests of the company, but nothing was said in the resolution or at the meeting about using any money.

Q—Was it not understood that the use of money would be necessary to obtain this endorsement? Didn't you so understand it?

A—I never thought anything about it.

Q—Didn't you understand that money was necessary to pay attorneys, editors of newspapers, and lobbyists, to help get this through?

A—I understood that money was necessary to that extent, probably.

Q—You understood it?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Didn't the other lessees, also?

A—If they did, I never heard of it.

Q—Not in general meeting?

A—No, sir; not in general meeting.

Q—Did you ever hear of money going through the president, directly or otherwise, to members of the legislature?

A—I did not.

Q—Have you any reasons to believe that money was not used for that purpose?

A—Nothing more than that it is not right and I do not suppose it was done.

Q—Do you know whether or not the editors or proprietors of THE CONSTITUTION received five thousand dollars?

A—I do not, sir.

Q—(By Mr. Walsh.) Do you know of any money being paid out in the state to other papers, besides THE CONSTITUTION?

A—I do not. I do not know that any was paid to THE CONSTITUTION.

Q—How were these sums of money paid out?

A—Generally, on orders.

Q—Were the names of the parties not mentioned in the warrants?

A—No, sir; not at all.

Q—Was that the way warrants were usually drawn—without the names of the parties being mentioned?

A—Only on general expenses and such attorney's fees as the president chose to pay.

Q—And these warrants do not show to whom the money was paid?

A—No, sir.

Q—(By Mr. McDaniel, chairman) Suppose the payment of a fee has to be made to Mr. Julius Brown, who is now the attorney of the road, I believe, would the payment be made to him without the warrant or order showing the purpose of it?

A—It might, or it might not. The president might pay him, or order the money through me and I might pay him.

Q—If the president paid him, he would be reimbursed by drawing on you, would he not?

A—Yes, sir; that is what I meant.

Q—If he drew on you wouldn't he state the use he put the money to? Wouldn't the warrant show that it was to re-imburse himself for the payment of a fee to Mr. Julius Brown?

A—It might; perhaps it would. Or, he might draw a warrant upon me and say "please furnish the president so much money," and then turn it in as attorney's fees.

Q—If the warrant failed to show that it was for attorney's fees, Gov. Brown, in some report, would show that fact?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Then, we understand that any moneys that are legitimately paid out in the course of business are either upon warrants or vouchers showing the purpose for which the money is paid and the person to whom, or it is explained in the report of the president?

A—Yes, sir. You are correct, that most of the bills are paid direct to the parties to whom they are due, but in general expenses and attorney's fees they are all left with the president. That is the way, at least, with us.

Q—But he makes a report?

A—He makes a report and I charge it to its proper account, general expenses or attorney's fees.

Q—Would not his reports show the names of the attorneys to whom the money was paid?

A—I presume that they might, and, in general, they would do so.

Q—Will you explain how it was that no explanation of the character we are now inquiring about and the names of the parties never was made?

A—It never was.

Q—We understand that it never was, but I ask an explanation of the omission. We want to know how it was that any considerable sum of money was paid out, without explanation as to who received it and the purpose?

A—The president simply made a report that he had spent so much money for attorney's fees. That was all that was made or asked for.

Q—(By Mr. Peeples.) Who were the members of the executive committee in 1871?

A—Mr. W. S. Holt, Wm. B. Johnston, Jno. T. Grant, Richard Peters were resident members of the executive committee. There were two members who didn't live in the state, Mr. Walters, of Baltimore and Mr. Plant of New York. I dont know that they have ever been present at any of the meetings.

Q—These gentlemen of the executive committee met once a month?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—To whom this report was made every month?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—You have stated that some of this money was paid to attorneys. Can you give their names?

A—No, sir; I cannot.

Q—What object was there to pay money to attorneys during the time this matter was pending?

A—I cannot tell you. The president probably can.

Q—(By Mr. Alston.) You had no law suits pending at that time which required the expenditure of that money, did you?

A—I do not know, Mr. Alston. There are about one hundred cases now upon the court dockets against us, and always has been quite a number.

Q—What position did Col. E. W. Cole have in the company.

A—In 1871 he was general superintendent. His position had nothing to do with the business here, further than that he occupied an initial point at Nashville. He has always been an officer of the road and controlled freights from that point, receiving only a small salary.

Q—Do you remember of Col. Cole's being here after the endorsement of the lease?

A—He has been here, off and on, ever since the company was formed.

Q—Didn't he make extra complaints about the expenses of the road at that time?

A—Not to my knowledge.

Q—Didn't other lessees make extra complaints about it?

A—I do not know; some may have done so. There has always been more or less complaint about the expenses.

Q—You do not remember that conversation with Col. Cole and Mr. Walker where you made a remark about the lessees raising such a hell of a row about this money?

A—No, sir; I never made such a remark as that because it was not true, and I am not in the habit of making such statements.

Q—Suppose I presented a bill to your company for money due me, what course would it take?

A—You would present it to the superintendent.

Q—He would have to approve it?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Then where would it go?

A—To the president for his approval. That is what the by-laws say shall be the course, but it is seldom done. After the approval of the superintendent, I generally pay it and get the endorsement of the president afterwards.

Q—(By Judge McCay.) In August, 1872, after the death of Mr. Cabiness and before the appointment of Mr. McRae as superintendent, was there any auditor or superintendent at all?

A—No sir.

Q—Didn't Gov. Brown occupy the positions of general superintendent and president both?

A—Yes, sir; unless it could be said that Col. Cole was general superintendent at the time mentioned.

Q—After the death of Mr. Cabiness, when was Mr. McRae appointed superintendent?

A—I think he was elected in February, 1873.

Q—During this period after the death of Mr. Cabiness and before Mr. McRae was elected with whom were all these matters left?

A—They were all left with the president. He audited every account that was paid.

Q—Wasn't there some complaint made about that?

A—Yes, sir; the president himself complained of it, as it put too much work upon him.

Q—They were all left to Gov. Brown—all these general accounts that did not come up through the regular departments?

A—Everything, except my own personal expenses in my office, for stationery and books.

Q—Wasn't it often the case, and is it not frequently so now, that the warrants were mere condensations of previous verbal orders?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—That is, Gov. Brown would say "pay so much to this man" or "to me" and you would do so, and afterwards consolidate the amounts into one warrant?

A—Yes, sir; into bills payable.

Q—Then it went upon the books in that way?

A—Then it went on as bills payable.

A—These payments which you made either to individuals or upon Gov. Brown's order, written or verbal, during the months of August and September, were in no way unusual or different from any that happened during the whole time from the death of Mr. Cabaniss to the appointment of Gen. McRae?

A—No, sir.

Q—Sometimes you paid money upon a verbal order merely?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Afterwards these orders were reduced to writing in a general warrant and nothing said about the items?

A—Yes, sir.

Q (By Mr. Alston)—How do you get at the amount, then, of $25,000 that was paid out in this way?

A—I simply say that to the best of my recollection, $20,000 to $25,000 went in this way.

Q (By Mr. Julius Brown)—Do you know of a dollar of that money which went to influence the action of any person in the executive, judicial or legislative departments of the state, or any fact that would seem to lead that way?

A—No, sir.

Q—(By Mr. Walsh.) Do you know of any money having been paid to any member of the legislature of 1871-2 for attorney's fees?

A—No, sir; there wasn't one cent, that I know of.

ATLANTA, FRIDAY Feb. 11, 1876.

The committee met at 3 p. m. pursuant to adjournment.

E. B. WALKER, sworn:
Examined by Mr. McDaniel, chairman.

Q—How long were you connected with the Western & Atlantic railroad company?

A—I think I was on the road twenty years in all.

Q—The question is, how long were you connected with it under the lessees?

A—Two years, I think.

Q—At what time did you leave the road?

A—It is now two years, the first of January.

Q—What office did you hold?

A—Master of transportation.

Q—Will you state to the committee how money was paid out by the company for expenses of the road?

A—I have no knowledge of that at all. It didn't come in my department.

Q—Will you state then, what was the scope of your duties?

A—My duties were to attend to freight department, and run the trains.

Q—Have you any means of knowing the expenses of your department for the years 1871 and 1872?

A—No, sir. I could not know, except by referring to the books. My duties didn't call me to that department, at all, and unless the reports were published or I looked at the books, I knew nothing about them.

Q—Have you ever looked into that matter?

A—No, sir, I attended strictly to my own business.

Q—Were any moneys ever paid out on orders from you approving claims?

A—Sometimes there were, for over payment or reduction of fare, where a party had paid too much, and then the money would be refunded.

Q—How were the accounts of your department audited?

A—I had no accounts. My duties were the overlooking of the running of trains and the conduct of the freight department. All the reports were made to the treasurer.

Q—We will ask you whether you ever had any conversation with Mr. Morrill upon the subject of the expenses of the road?

A—Not particularly.

Q—We will ask you, Mr. Walker, if you ever had any conversation with Col. Cole about the expenses of the road?

A—Well, I had frequent conversations with him. Whenever there was a meeting of the board he would often come in and we would talk together upon the subject of the road and its business.

Q—Do you remember any such conversation with him in which Mr. Morrill joined?

A—Mr. Morrill was frequently in the office when we were talking about the expenses and other matters connected with the road.

Q—Did Col. Cole ever complain to you in one of these conversations, when Mr. Morrill was present, about the ratio of the expenses to the gross receipts?

A—No, sir; I have no recollection of any such conversation.

Q—Do you remember having a conversation with Col. Alston recently about a conversation which was said to have taken place between yourself, Col. Cole and Mr. Morrill?

A—Yes, sir; I had a conversation with Col. Alston, but it was not about Col. Cole particularly; nor about Mr. Morrill particularly.

Q—You had a conversation with Col. Cole and Mr. Morrill, however, upon the subject of expenses of the road?

A—No, sir, not particularly. They were frequently in my office, as were others of the lessees at the times of the board meetings, and I talked with them while at work at my desk, but I do not know of any particular conversations that occurred about the expenses. Those things came before the board of directors and were matters about which I had nothing to do, and the only questions I asked were about the running of the trains, or something of that kind.

Q—At any one of these conversations did you ever hear Mr. Morrill say anything about the expenses of their road not bearing a greater ratio to the gross receipts than Mr. Holt's road?

A—Yes, sir; I think I heard him say that.

Q—Did he say anything about any money used outside the regular expenses of the road having gone into the expense account?

A—No, sir.

Q—Have you ever heard Mr. Morrill say anything about money—any sum of money—having been used to influence the action of anybody——?

A—No, sir.

Q—Will you please state the substance of the conversation that you had with Col. Alston?

A—I was busy writing at my desk and Mr. Morrill came in my office. There were two or three others there, lessees whom I do not recollect by name, but one of them I think was Col. Cole. Some complaint was made that the expenses of the road were too great. They were talking and laughing together generally when Mr. Morrill wound up the conversation by saying that "this legislature brought a very heavy expense on us." That was all he said, that I remember. He may have stated the sum, but he frequently makes spread-eagle speeches about things and I supposed this was one of the kind usual with him. He may have said the amount was $70,000, but I paid no attention to it, if he did, thinking it one of his usual off-hand speeches.

Q—Did Mr. Morrill state how this legislature had brought this expense upon the road?

A—No, sir. When he had made the remark, the others laughed and he immediately turned and left the room, and said nothing further about it.

Q—You say you never had anything to do with, or any supervision over the expenses of the road?

A—I never had anything more to do with it than you have. Except when they paid me my money I never saw a dime of it.

Q—If $70,000 had been expended either upon the legislature or on account of it, would you have had any means of knowing it?

A—No, sir; none at all. You can see from the books of the road, I presume, the amount of all the cash paid out.

Q—Did you ever examine the books to see?

A—No, sir; that was not in my province.

Q—Were you ever present at any of the meetings of the lessees?

A—No, sir. I did not belong there. I had my own duties and my own office to attend to.

Q—State the conversation that you had with Col. Alston.

A—It was at my home in DeKalb county.

Q—It was about a conversation you had had, or heard, in your office?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—(By Mr. Walsh.) Did you state to Col. Alston that you had heard that $70,000 was spent upon the legislature of 1871?

A—No, sir; I did not state so. It was impossible for me to say so, for I didn't know anything about it.

Q—Did you not hear so?

A—No, sir; I never did.

Q—(By Mr. Peeples,) Mr. Walker, did you ever hear any of the lessees admit that money was used to aid the passage of the resolution endorsing the lease by the legislature?

A—No, sir.

Q—(By Mr. Alston.) Mr. Walker, didn't my daughter, Bessie, carry you a copy of the Atlanta Herald last Sunday evening?

A—I do not remember; she may have done so.

Q—You saw the editorial in it about this state road lease?

A—I believe I did.

Q—I called over to see you, and didn't you tell me, in the corner of your fire-place, that upon a certain occasion you was talking to Col. Cole, and that Mr. Morrill came in and in his off-hand way blurted out that "these fellows are blowing about the expenses of the road, when they are not as much as on Bill Holt's road, and besides they forget that $70,000 was spent on that damned legislature?"

A—I have no recollection of any such conversation.

Q—How is your recollection?

A—Just as I have given it in here. What Mr. Morrill said was something about the heavy expense brought on us by the legislature.

Q—Didn't you tell me that Mr. Morrill came in and blurted out that remark "that they forget that we had to spend $70,000 on that damned legislature?"

A—No, sir; I said he came in and made about the remark that I have stated, but as you state it I have no such recollection. I never said that, I think.

Q—Nor that he said the expenses of the state road were not as great as on Bill Holt's road?

A—I never remember saying anything about Holt's name.

Q—Haven't you frequently said that money was spent to get that resolution through the legislature?

A—I presume that money was spent. I suppose they had to employ lawyers. But as to how much was spent, or where it was spent, I never said anything at all.

Q—You never said that Mr. Morrill had said $70,000 was spent on that damned legislature?

A—I never said that; I said that he remarked in his off-hand way that the legislature brought $70,000 expenses upon the road.

Q—(By Judge McCay.) This was a conversation that you heard, as I understand you, and was not one had with you?

A—I was busy at my desk.

Q—(By Mr. Alston.) And your recollection is that Mr. Morrill said the legislature brought $70,000 expense upon the road?

A—Yes, sir; I have said so here.

Q—And you swear that you did not tell me that he said "they forget that we had to spend $70,000 on that damned legislature?"

A—I do, sir; I am positive that I never told you any such thing.

Q—(By Judge McCay.) This conversation was one that took place in your office among some of the lessees and Mr. Morrill was one of the party? Do you remember who the others were?

A—I have no particular recollection. I know Mr. Morrill was there, as he stood next to me. The others who were there I do not know that I could name.

Q—Was your mind directed to the conversation that was going on between them?

A—No, sir; I only knew that they had come out of the board and were talking together about the expenses generally.

Q—Are you sure that it was in connectian with a discussion of the expenses of the road? Might it not have been to this effect: That the resolution to endorse the lease might have cost them this amount?

A—I have no recollection of that.

Q—Might it not be that as well as what you say now that it was? Do you give the precise language that was used?

A—I can not say that I do.

Q—Do you say that the language used referred particularly to the expenses of that year?

A—It did not refer particularly to the expenses of that year, I think, as I understood them to be talking about expenses generally.

Q—That was after the adjournment of the board meeting?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Your office is near by where the directors held their meetings?

A—It is on the floor below.

Q—There were several persons in the room at the time of the conversation?

A—Yes, sir; there were several besides the lessees.

Q—Is your recollection very definite as to the words used by Mr. Morrill?

A—My recollection is that he expressed himself just as I have stated, and then went off, the after parties laughing as he did so.

Q—How long ago was that?

A—I do not know exactly; it may have been after the adjournment of the legislature.

Q—How long has it been since you left the road?

A—Since January, 1874.

Q—It has been more than two years since you heard it, then?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Will you undertake to say that the language used by Mr. Morrill on that day might not have referred to the loss sustained by the correction of the inventory?

A—It might have done so. I did not ask any questions, but I have since thought that he might have alluded to that, as we had to take a new account of stock by which the property was assessed higher than before.

Q—That is the reason why I ask you if you can have any definite recollection of what the parties were talking about when Mr. Morrill made that remark?

A—I cannot say that I have. They were talking about the expenses and that they had to be reduced.

Q—Do you mean to say that they had been talking about the expenses before this remark was made?

A—Yes, sir; they had been talking about them for some time before.

Q—Particularly talking about them?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—You do not undertake to say that this remark did not refer to the general and final liability of the company to the state by reason of the correction of the inventory?

A—They were talking about the expenses, because they thought they were not making anything, and some of them were anxious to make something.

Q—That was the general tenor of the conversation?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Can you mention anything else that they were talking about, whether they said anything about the correction of the inventory?

A—They frequently talked about it, but I do not know that they said anything about it that day.

Q—Could you say that it was not mentioned that day?

A—No, sir; I was busy and didn't listen to all the conversation.

Q—You will not undertake, then, to say that that subject was not discussed, and that the remark of Mr. Morrill did not refer to that expense?

A—It was current expenses they were talking about, I think.

Q—I know, but might it not have had this connection, that they were talking about the general expenses, and then some one introduced the subject of the resolution ratifying the lease, and then it was Mr. Morrill made the remark. In other words, would you undertake to say that it was not at this part of the conversation that Mr. Morrill's words came in?

A—No, sir; they had about concluded their talk when he made his remark and then left. They frequently talked about this second taking of stock, but as I have said, I do not recollect of their doing so that day.

Q—Were not estimates taken of the values and the difference between the two inventories?

A—Yes, sir; I know that there were.

Q—Haven't you heard that the difference was about $75,000 or $100,000 against the road?

A—I never heard so.

Q—When this remark of Mr. Morrill's having special reference to what the legislature had cost them was made, was it then that he spoke of the expenses of the road being no greater than with Mr. Holt's road?

A—No, sir; that was at another time.

Q—All that transpired, if I recollect you, was this: That Mr. Morrill and some other lessees were in your office, you were busy at your desk, they were talking about the road and its expenses and at some time during the conversation Mr. Morrill made the remark and in about the language that you have given?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—When did you have the conversation with Mr. Alston?

A—Last Sunday evening.

Q—Was that the first time?

A—No, sir; last year some time.

Q—How long since do you think it was?

A—I suppose it was about a year ago; may be more, may be less.

Q—(By Mr. Julius Brown.) Wasn't your office next to the president's office?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Didn't the superintendent and telegraph operator have an office there, also?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—It was a sort of reception room, too, was it not?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Was this remark made secretly or privately, or publicly?

A—It was publicly. The operator was there, and some other parties, but I do not remember who they were.

Q—Can you mention with certainty who and how many persons were there when the remark was made?

A—No, sir; you know how my desk is situated, and I did not pay particular attention to them. Col. Cole may have been there—I think he was.

Q—You don't remember the time?

A—I cannot tell whether it was the monthly or the quarterly meeting.

Q—Are you positive Col. Cole was there?

A—I would not like to swear that he was, or that he wasn't, but I think that he was.

Q—(By Mr. McDaniel, chairman.) You were asked about the inventory of the property of the road; do you mean the inventory of the property turned over by the state to the lessees?

A—Yes, sir; the machinery, tools, cars, road-bed, etc.

Q—There was a second one taken I believe?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Did the terms of the lease act require the company to pay for the property in money?

A—I cannot say, sir, for I never read the act, but my understanding is that they are to turn over the road at the end of the lease, in as good order as they received it.

Q—Would any increase in the amount of the inventory have really affected the present or immediate expenses of the road?

A—No, sir. They would have to return the road that much better off at the end of the lease.

Q—How would they estimate such an amount in their expenses at that time?

A—At that time, they could not do it. As it was not an amount paid out, of course, they could not estimate it in the expenses then.

Q—Was the conversation in your office about current expenses?

A—Yes, sir, the regular quarterly expenses.

Q—You remember no conversation upon the subject of this inventory?

A—I heard it frequently spoken of, but not at that time. I have heard the chief engineer speaking about it and what he put the engines in at.

Q—(By Gov. Brown.) You cannot swear that the inventory was or was not spoken of that day?

A—No, sir; I cannot swear either way. I was busy at the desk and did not hear all that was said.

Q—Were they not referring to the fact that we were not making any money?

A—Yes, sir; that was the trouble.

Q—Might not Mr. Morrill's remark have had reference to this loss by the new inventory?

A—Yes, sir.

Q (By Judge McCay)—Might it not have come in when some one tought that they might make money after awhile?

A—There was a mighty dull prospect of making any at that time.

Q—Might not some one have said that "we have this lease for 20 years and may not make any money out of it?"

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Might not that have been a part of the same conversation?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—And that that was what they would have to pay the state at the expiration of the lease?

A—Yes, sir. They were very much alarmed and some of them wanted to sell out.

Q—Have you a definite idea that any amount was named?

A—I think about $70,000.

Q—Are you certain?

A—That is my recollection.

Q—Is your mind clear about that like it is about the balance of your statement?

A—I think the expression was about in this way, that the legislature had brought a heavy expense upon the road—about $70,000. I did not pay much attention to it at the time, as I thought it only one of Mr. Morrill's off-hand speeches.

Q (By Mr. DuBose)—Do you know of any money having been paid to members of the legislature of 1871 and 1872 to procure the endorsement of this lease?

A—No, sir.

Q (By Mr. Alston)—What then was your foundation for telling me that you had no doubt that the company paid money for the endorsement of the lease and that if I kept on I would find it out.

A—I have no recollection of telling you that I might say that if I said anything like I referred to lawyers who might have been paid to defend the lease. I never said that to you (Mr. Alston) for I never knew such a thing. I never said anything in my life about the paying of money to the legislature.

Q—You said that you had no doubt in the world but that money had been spent to procure that endorsement?

A—I never said that it was paid to the legislature.

Q—Did you not say so last Sunday night?

A—I say now what I said then; that I have no doubt that money was spent for lawyers and witnesses, but I never said that any was paid to the legislature.

Q (By Mr. DuBose)—Have you had any conversation with Gov. Brown or other person, or lessee about this matter since the article appeared in the paper?

A—No, sir. I haven't seen Gov. Brown since until this evening down in the office of the hotel here, and then only had time to ask him about his health and his family.

Q (By Mr. McDaniel, chairman)—Had you seen the editorial in the Herald before conversation you had with Col. Alston?

A—I am not certain. I think I saw it the same evening.

Q—Before or after the conversation with him?

A—I cannot say. I do not recollect whether it was before or after that I saw it.

Q (By Mr. Julius Brown)—Did Col. Alston come to your house to show it to you?

A—He was visiting, with his family, at my house.

Q—Before you saw the article had you any idea that you were to be referred to in that article as possessing the information to substantiate it?

A—No, sir. He told me he had plenty of proof. He said he had plenty of evidence to prove that publication besides mine.

Q (By Mr. Peeples)—Did you ever tell Col. Alston that certain parties were retained in the service of the road to prevent them from telling what they knew about the lease?

A—No, sir. I never did.

Q (By Mr. Walsh)—Has anyone written a letter to you since the publication of this matter?

Q—In connection with this thing?

A—No, sir.

A—No, sir.

Q—Have you received any note or letter since the article appeared in the Herald?

A—No, sir. Not a line.

Q—And no message?

A—No, sir.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senate—Conkling presented resolutions from the New York legislature against a subsidy for the Texas Pacific.

The bill refunding the public debt was resumed and passed. It provides five hundred million four and a half per cent. bonds, payable at the pleasure of the United States after 30 years. Vote 37 to 5. Nays—Cockrell, Eaton, McCreary, McDonald and Robertson, who favored lower interest.

The committee on war claims reported adversely on the bill to provide for the settlement of claims of officers of the revolutionary army, and the widows and children of those who died in service.

The bill protecting the Indian's reservation, was re committed.

The West Point academy discussed without action.

Executive session.

Adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—House—The report of the conference committee on paying the interest on the district bonds postponed a week.

The committees were called for private bills.

A large number of individual pension cases considered.

Debates only to-morrow.

Adjourned

The internal revenue receipts for the first six months of the present fiscal year shows four millions increase over last year.

The democratic consultation committee held a meeting this morning; will have other meeting before reaching a conclusion; they report favorable progress.

Mrs. Ellen Partridge, widow of an officer on board of the Hatteras, which was sunk by the Alabama in the gulf of Mexico, has presented claims before the Alabama claims committee for damages. The government has entered a demurrer denying the admissability of the claim

The court declined to decide the demurrer, and the case was placed on docket

Affairs in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 25.—China advices to January 17th show a disposition to sustain Corea against Japan. Fresh hostilities are impending between the aborigines and imperialists of Formosa. The Portugese minister will support with a strong force, if necessary, the protest against the blockade of the Macao by the Chines customs cruisers.

Flashes From Washington.

Mr. Rice, house librarian, has resigned.

Gen. Babcock will arrive here on Sunday morning.

Mr. Kerr's brother is dead.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, presided over the house.

The Spencer investigation will be conducted in public.

The following nominations were made: David I. Baldwin, district atorney, for the eastern district of Texas Fred. W. Smith, surveyor of customs, Houston, Texas.

Financial.

LONDON, Feb. 26—Settling day. One failure of a house—railroad stock speculation. Several large accounts have been carried over the settlement with great difficulty.

It is understood that the government will undertake the prosecution of Richard Banner Oakley, a co-operation credit bank swindler.

Impeached.

JACKSON, February 25—The house committee recommend the impeachment of Ames on eleven specifications. The house has not yet voted on the committee's report.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 25—The house of representatives adopted a resolution by a vote of 86 to 14, impeaching Governor Ames of high crimes and misdemeanors The testimony in the case occupied several days.

Indicted.

SARATOGA, February 25—Ex-County Treasurer Henry A Mann has been indicted for forgery in the third degree.

Arrested.

BOSTON, Feb'y 25.—John F. Pierce, lately cashier of the Merchants' national bank, Lowell, and who was recently acquitted of the charge of embezzlement, has been arrested on charges of forgery and larceny.

Serious Illness.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25—James R Dowell, superintendent first district of the southern division of the Western Union telegraph company, lies hopelessly ill and is not expected to live through the night.

Extradited.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Six Greeks and five others have been accused of murder and piracy aboad the ship Lena, arrived, were examined in France and extradited.

Roasted.

CHICAGO, February 25—A house at Lamass, Iowa, was burned last night with a woman and three children who were in it at the time. The husband is a raving maniac.

Cold.

CONCORD, N. H., February 25.—It is intensely cold, and drifted snow det ins all trains.

Burned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I, February 25—The Providence horse shoe nail factory here was burned this morning. Loss about $50,000.

On the Defensive.

MUNICH, February 25—Bavaria will maintain the administration of her own railways, and resist by every constitutional means the control of her roads by the empire.

Granted a New Trial.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—Col. Hatch, counsel for McKee, filed an affidavit for a new trial.

Amendment Bill Passed.

LONDON, February 25.—In the house of lords to-day, the judiciary amendment bill passed its second reading.

Appropriated.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—Brewer's committee appropriated $40,000 for the erection of a brewer's exposition building.

Affairs at Cape Haytien.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Letters received here from Cape Haytien represent that finances are in a terrible condition. The duties on all produce has been raised and foreign merchants and clerks are taxed and forbidden to retail business.

Submerged.

BUDA, Feb. 25—The town of Old Buda, just above here, and Waitzan, 20 miles to the north, are submerged. The water is rising everywhere.

Herzegovina.

BELGRADE, Feb. 25.—In consequence of the representations of the powers a peaceful view prevails in government circles in Vienna.

The Weimer Presse reports that a great battle has taken place in Herzegovina, near Vassozevestz. The Turks were totally defeated.

France.

PARIS, February 25.—La Liberte reports that a meeting of moderate republicans was held last evening at the residence of M. Thiers. The question of granting amnesty to the communists was considered. A proposition was made to appoint a committee on pardons which shall be less severe than the former one, and shall permit those persons to return to France who are innocent of crimes against the common law and who were more misguided than guilty. This measure was offered as a substitute for the radical proposal of universal amnesty.

M. Gambetta sent word to the meeting that he would soon return to the south, and says he will first wait on M. Thiers, with whom he wishes to part on good terms.

New Advertisements.

Ten Cent Column.

Dry Goods, &c.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

Special and Decided Inducements to Buyers

For This and the Coming Week,

—AT—

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S.

38 Whitehall street.

Attention is called to the following goods, which we positively will sell and must be sold, FINE CLOAKS, FINE SHAWLS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, REMAINDER OF DRESS GOODS, FURS.

Special & Urgent Invitation

To buyers of Carpets. A lot of Ingrain, 2 ply and 3-ply Carpet at low down bottom prices

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

different grades. Cheaper than ever. Call at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S,
38 Whitehall street.

feb23–dtf

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FACTS
HANDSOME FIGURES!
Up to July 1st, 1875,
255,445

CHARTER OAK STOVES

Had been sold in 31 States and Territories. No better evidence can be offered of the Wonderful Popularity of the Charter Oak among housekeepers of all sections, and we refer to every stove in use as a practical proof of their

SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION,
QUICK & UNIFORM BAKING,
PERFECT OPERATION,
ECONOMY AND CLEANLINESS
In use of fuel, and a
COMPLETE COMBINATION
of all the special points that constitute the most perfect Cooking Stove ever made.

SOLD BY
H. C. PENDLETON,
No. 9 Hunter street,

feb22—w2t

Dade Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold before the court house door, in the town of Trenton, Dade county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, for cash and to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in March, 1876, the following property, to wit:

Lots of land numbers (33) thirty-three and (34) thirty four, in the 18th district and 4th section of originally Cherokee, now Dade county. Levied on as the property of Larkin Payne, to satisfy one fi fa issued out of Dade Superior Court in favor of G H Buford vs. Larkin Payne, and sundry other fi fas issued out of Dade Superior Court against Larkin Payne, et als. Property pointed out by Larkin Payne. Notified tenants in possession.

Also, at the same time and place, one town lot with improvements, known as the Avery Hotel lot, in the town of Rising Fawn, being part of lot of land No. 80, in the 18th district and 4th section of said county. Levied on as the property of G B R Smith, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of S J Hale, T C, vs. G B R Smith. Property pointed out by plaintiff. Levied on by W L Stewart, L C and handed to me. This January 28th, 1876.

Also, at the same time and place, lot of land number eighty-one, in the eighteenth district and fourth section of Dade county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of R H Tatum, to satisfy one fi fa in favor of L J Hale, Tax Collector, and against S H Tatum, and sundry other fi fas vs. said Robert H Tatum.

Also, at the same time and place I will sell lots of land numbers 61, 64, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 100, 102, 108, 110, 113, 114, 115, 118, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 136, 137, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, in the 19th district and 4th section of originally Cherokee, now Dade county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of R H Tatum, [illegible] by S J Hale, T C, for [illegible] taxes for the year 187[illegible] fas in my hands [illegible]

feb3[illegible]

Marshal's Sales for March, 1876.

WILL BE SOLD before the City Hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia on the first Tuesday in March next, between the legal hours of sale, the following pieces of property below described, being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, state of Georgia, levied on by the city marshal to satisfy tax fi fas issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for taxes due for the year 1875, against the following named parties, to-wit: Levied this fi fa on city lot, in ward 4, land lot No 51, in Fulton county, Georgia, containing one-fourth of an acre more or less, on Cain street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining the property of Smith and Hartsfield. Levied on as the property of Benj Cook, colored, to satisfy a tax fi fa for city tax for the year 1875.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 3 acres, more or less, on Peter street an alley and railroad, adjoining Fuller and an alley. Mayor and Council vs John A Doane.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Chapel street and an alley, adjoining Holland and Pegg. Mayor and Council vs Mrs J N Faulkner.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85 containing 50x100 feet, more or less on Gate City street, adjoining Porter and Maddox Mayor and Council vs John Glass, col.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Green's Ferry and Chapel street, adjoining Shlo and Pendleton. Mayor and Council vs D A Green.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 75, containing 28x60 feet, more or less, on Marietta (270) street, adjoining Crumley and Ramsey. Mayor and council vs. J. B. Jett.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, containing 3 acres, more or less, on —— street, adjoining Jett. Mayor and council vs. W. A. Jett.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, containing 1-8 acre, more or less, on Crew street, adjoining Chamberlain and Farrow. Mayor and council vs. Pratt's estate.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, containing 1-8 acre, more or less, on an alley, adjoining Stewart and Stephens. Mayor and council vs. B. P. Rogers.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing 80x100 feet, more or less, on Peters street, adjoining Ellis and Trimble. Mayor and council vs. Mrs. M. B. Thornton.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 24, containing 4 acres, more or less, on Frasier, Bass, Anderson and McDonough street, entire block, 2-3 undivided interest of the 4 acres; also city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, containing one acre, more or less, on Elliott and Newton streets, adjoining Dean, known as the Thurmond brick yard. Mayor and council vs John R Wallace, balance city tax.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing ¼ acre more or less on Harris and Orms streets, adjoining Cunningham and Grant. Mayor and council vs T C Wilkinson.

Also, a house and lot situated on the the southeast corner of Houston and Calhoun streets, fronting 100 feet on the south side Houston street and running back south 125 feet along Calhoun street to the property of Oliver Wallace, colored, and known as the Keith house, and now occupied by Wm McConnell. Levied on as the property of John R Wallace.

Also, city lot in Ward 4, land lot 51, containing 1 acre more or less on Calhoun street, adjoining Buckhard's & Goldsmith's. Mayor and council vs. Emma J. Wimpy.

WM. H. HOLCOMBE,
Marshall.

THE THE THE
CONSTITUTION CONSTITUTION CONSTITUTION

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE

IS THE PLACE TO GET

NEAT AND CHEAP WORK DONE.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

Satisfaction and Low Prices Guaranteed

Preferred Locals.

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See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

Doors, Sash, Blinds.

We have the largest stock of White Pine Sash, Doors and Blinds in the South. Our prices are lower than small manufacturers or dealers can afford. Our terms are strictly cash, our prices are too low to give credit; but we ship goods to be paid for on delivery at the depot where the purchaser resides, and guarantee them to give satisfaction. JENNINGS & ASHLEY, 31 and 33 Broad St., near the Bridge. feb12—dtf

Economy.

Aside from their excellence there is economy in buying Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts, as the bottles hold one-half more than others purporting to hold the same quantity. They are the most natural flavors made, and in strength, quality, and quantity there are none like them. With Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts, we can have articles of our daily food made palatable, enjoyable, digestible, and healthful. The cheap articles in this line are odious comparisons with Dr. Price's preparations, which in quality are fit for the highest in the land, yet at a price within the reach of the poorest. Buy the powder only in cans securely labeled not in bulk, as many have been deceived thereby.

feb 6 dsat-sun-tues thurs&wlt

New Advertisements.

Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Contractors, etc—Longley & Robinson.
Fine 7 octave piano for sale.
Dancing school—Prof. Nichols.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
For sale or rent—J. C Vaughan.
Economy—Dr. Price.
Anthracite coal—W. S Wilson.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Whether you travel—W. P. Pattillo.
Dr. Price's cream baking powder.
The Southern Christian Advocate.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Strayed dog—H. M. Clark.
Notice in bankruptcy—W. H. Smyth.
Hostetter's stomach bitters.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Wanted to rent two rooms—K.
Atlanta music school—Wm. F. Clark.
Masonic House—Mrs. Wm F. Clark.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Admirable Working and Condition of the Treasury and Comptroller General Departments.

Report of the Finance Committee to the Legislature, Feb. 19, 1876.

By the authority of law it is made the duty of the joint standing committee on finance to examine the accounts and vouchers of the comptroller and treasurer as to all moneys received into and paid out of the treasury during the last fiscal year, to examine and compare the warrants drawn during that time, with the several laws authorising the same, and to count the money on hand at the time of examination, etc., and present the same to each branch of the general assembly, and in accordance with said duty, we, as your committee, make the following report:

The late treasurer having retired from that office on the — day of November last, and the operation and condition of that office during the period of the fiscal year preceding his retirement being under the examination of a fiscal agent of the state, and the whole matter thereto appertaining, likely to undergo an investigation before the courts, your committee felt that it was not a part of their duty to go into an examination of the books of the late treasurer, and confined their investigation to the books of the present incumbent. In examining into the funds of the treasurer, we find by actual account, cash on hand, seven thousand five hundred and seventy dollars. On deposit in the Georgia Banking and Trust company, one hundred and seven thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty-one cents ($107,117-21) In the State National bank, sixteen thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and seventy-five cents ($16,375.75); in the Citizens bank, one hundred and seven thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-four cents ($107,367.34); in the Atlanta Savings' bank, two thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-seven ($2,244.87). The committee have carefully counted all the coupons paid by the present treasurer and find that on account of there being no proper bond book in his office in which to register said coupons, he has thought best to seal up in envelopes the coupons when paid and endorsed thereon the names of parties to whom paid in order to transcribe the same in the bond book received. We have carefully examined all warrants paid out on account of civil establishment and compared them with the treasurer's books, and found them to correspond and in every particular correct.

We find in the office of the treasurer, so far as we are able to judge, an admirable system of book-keeping, and in our judgment, sufficiently minute and particular as to protect fully the interest of the state.

And we herewith submit a full supplemental statement of all moneys received and disbursed by the treasurer from the first of January last, to the date of this investigation, referring your committee to his published report of all receipts and disbursements from the commencement of his administrative duties to the first of January, last.

The joint sub-committee on finance have examined, as required by law, the book account and vouchers of the comptroller general's office, and find that his printed annual report exhibits the true condition of his office as shown by the books. The new and admirable system of book-keeping inaugurated by the present comptroller when he took charge of the office, is complete in every respect, and notwithstanding the duties of this office are both intricate and arduous, the most perfect system and order mark all of its departments.

The collections from both county tax collectors and corporations have been close and prompt. The people of Georgia are indebted to the present incumbent for a degree of devotion to duty and promptness and fidelity in its discharge highly commendable in a public servant.

(Signed) L. M. FELTON, Chairman.
W A GRAHAM,
ROBT HESTER,
Senate Committee.
JAS C C BLACK,
E W MILLER,
T M PEEPLES,
H G TURNER,
J A SHEWMAKE,
WM M TUMLIN,
A D CANDLER,
House Committee.

LOOKOUT for Josh Billings, the famous American humorist

Postponement.

The Raffle for the fine Suit of Furniture at James L. Watkins' Furniture Store, 42 and 44 Whitehall street, is postponed until March the first, when it will be sure to come off.

Jas. L. Watkins invites everybody to call and examine his fine stock of furniture.

feb25—dtf

Fine Cloaks and Shawls.

We wish to close out the above goods at a considerably reduced price. Avail yourself of the opportunity and call at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's feb25 tf

THE Almanax Maker will soon be in Atlanta and at DeGive's.

"There's Millions In It."

Why buy Shirts half made when you can buy them already made at the same prices. Hirsch's are selling the finest Wamsutta Mills Muslin 3-Ply Linen Shirt for $15 per Dozen. Call and see them. No trouble to show goods, at HIRSCH'S, feb25—d1w 50 and 52 Whitehall St.

ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO MY WIFE HAD A VERY TROUBLESOME COUGH, of so serious a character that we all became very anxious: indeed, it seemed that we had but little to hope for, as the Lungs were affected. We tried various medicines, but very little if any benefit seemed to be derived from any of them; so that it appeared the disease had complete mastery, and nothing but death would bring relief. I was then advised to give Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant a trial, and doing so, to our surprise found great benefit from its use. Persisting with it, she gradually commenced improving, until the principal symptoms disappeared entirely, and she has enjoyed reasonably good health every since.—John Musgrave, Hubbardsville, Kentucky.

feb28—dwed-sat&sun&w1t3dp

Kid Gloves and Hosiery.

We offer decidedly the best selection in that particular class of goods and our prices are to compare with the present times.

Call at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's. feb25-dtf

DEALING IN SELF.

The Bonanza Found in McBride's Store by the Colored Population.

Almost a Brigade Engaged in the Work.

The Mechanics' Co-Operative Association Moves On.

Eloquent Remarks of Hon. O. A. Bacon on Adjournment of the House.

An Editorial Visit to Fulton County Jail.

In Which He Notes Some Matters of Interest.

MECHANICS' CO-OPERATION.

INTERESTING MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

A large number of the mechanics met at the Chamber of Commerce, Thursday evening, to hear the report of a committee appointed at a former meeting to draft a plan for the organization of a "co-operative association."

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, J. J. Ford, promptly at 8 o'clock.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the report of the committee was called for.

Mr. H I. Kimball, secretary of the committee, then read the report of the committee, and fully explained the purposes and objects of the association.

The hall was well filled by a very intelligent class of mechanics, who took a deep interest in the matter, and the report was ably discussed and unanimously adopted, as follows:

REPORT.

ATLANTA, Feb. 24th, 1876.

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee appointed to suggest a plan for the organization of a "Co-operative Association," beg leave to report as follows:

In the brief time allowed your committee, it has been impossible to procure but few statements and statistics from co-operative societies elsewhere, giving the practical results and advantages obtained by them, but are fully convinced by the few that we have seen, that such an enterprise in this city is not only entirely practicable, but if properly managed can be successful and of great benefit to its members. By co-operation there is much to gain, and nothing to loose.

It is well known that co-operative associations have been in successful operation in England for the past thirty years, and scarcely a city or village in the north are now without them and from every quarter we hear the most favorable reports in regard to the beneficial results which follow their organization.

We have not thought it advisable to undertake to present to this meeting any form of charter and by-laws, or to enter into the details of a plan of operations, for the reason that the experience of thirty years by others must have resulted in producing in the most minute detail a plan worthy to be adopted and followed by us.

Therefore we present for your consideration only such matters as we have thought important to be acted upon, preliminary to the legal organization of the association, all of which we regard of importance, and suggest that each item be carefully considered and acted upon separately.

We respectfully recommend,

1st. That the mechanics of Atlanta organize a society for the purpose of establishing a "co-operative store" for the mutual benefit and protection of its members.

2d. That the name of said society shall be "The Mechanics' Co-operative Association."

3d. That the capital stock of said association shall be two thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the sum to twenty-five thousand dollars.

4th. That the shares in said association shall be five dollars each, but that no one person should be allowed to to hold over one-tenth of the whole number of shares.

5th. That in all meetings of the association where a stock vote is required, each each person holding five shares or less, shall be entitled to one vote; persons holding ten shares shall be entitled to two votes; persons holding twenty shares to three votes; those holding forty shares four votes; those holding eighty shares or more, five votes; but in no case shall any one be entitled to cast but five votes for stock held by any one person or firm.

6th. That in the preliminary organization of the said association, the membership shall be confined strictly to mechanics and those engaged in mechanical pursuits.

7th. That fifty cents per share shall be paid at the time of subscribing, seventy-five cents per share on or before the day of organization, and twenty-five cents per share each week thereafter until 50 per cent of the amount subscribed has been paid—the remaining 50 per cent to be paid out of the profits of the business.

No person shall be allowed to vote for officers who has not paid 25 per cent of the amount of their subscription.

8th. That 10 per cent interest on the capital paid in should be paid to share holders before declaring any dividends to purchasers.

9th. That a committee of thirteen representing the various mechanical interests of the city and who shall declare their intentions of becoming members of this association be elected who shall organize by the election of a chairman, a treasurer and a secretary, and executive committee and whose duty it shall be to take all the preliminary steps preparatory to the legal organization of said association.

They shall apply to the superior court for a charter. Also prepare subscription books for the capital stock and employ at a reasonable salary some competent person to present the same to the mechanics of the city and solicit their subscription. Issue receipts for money paid and in short to perform all the duties which would be imposed on them as directors of said association.

They shall give notice as soon as the charter is granted and call a meeting of the subscribers for organization.

They shall be individually liable for all moneys paid to them or their agent, but the same is turned over to the officers of the permanent organization.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

D C BROWN,
H I KIMBALL,
A HULBERT,
JOS GORDON,
J A LAFONTAIN,
J A VAN WINKLE,
Committee.

The following persons were then elected according to the nomination of the committee:

A Hulbert, W H Trossell, J J Ford, Joseph Gordon, H I Kimball, R P Prince, L Bellingrath, J K Thrower, G Smith, John Davis, J F Renaud, J E Gullett, J C Kimball.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the committee.

"EXAMINE THE BOOKS."

ATLANTA, February 25, 1876.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Some persons who may read the article of Observer, which appeared in your morning issue, might be led to believe that the books of city officials had not been examined for three years.

This would be a great mistake. For the year 1873, the finance committee, Mr. Dodd, chairman, with the aid of his book-keeper, who is a very fine one, examined all the books of all the city officers, and made a report of the examination to the mayor and council, which was published in the daily papers, and in pamphlet form. For the year 1874, the finance committee, Mr. McMillan chairman, together with Prof. B. F. Moore, who is an expert in such matters, made a similar examination which was reported and published as above stated. For the year 1875, I made in connection with the finance committee, a quarterly examination of the books, papers and accounts of all city officers through whose hands money passes, and reported the same in writing to the mayor and general council as required by the new charter, which reports were put upon the minutes. The final examination of the books of the tax receiver and collector and marshal was not made when the books of the other officers were examined, for the reason that they had not completed their work. I have no doubt of the fact that any gentleman who desires to examine into the finances of the city can obtain access to the books of any officer, at any time.

J. T. PENDLETON, Auditor.

A MODEL SENATOR.

During the continuance of the late session of the general assembly our reporter in the senate has been a close observer and accurate chronicler of the labors of those in whose hands was intrusted the burthen of state. In the senate there has always been one conspicuous figure—the of the senator from the 17th, Hon. George R. Black. Almost a stranger to us and we to him, it is doubly honorable and creditable to him that his services have been thus conspicuous. Constant in attendance, alert to the progress of business, quick in parliamentary law, able and earnest as an advocate, and well-grounded on principles of public right and justice, Senator Black has attained a leading position among the legislators of the state, and demonstrated his fitness for any position of honor and trust which the people may confer upon him. In his local affairs he has exhibited the keenest sense of duty and the largest possible desire to answer the wants of his people. In public matters he is to be counted on for that which is wise, expedient, economical and necessary. We do no disparagement to other senators to whose [illegible] the valuable and splendid service [illegible] Black. He is a gentleman uni[illegible] [illegible] to hear of his [illegible] is a strong

[illegible] to be of service to the state and country.

OFF FOR THE FROLIC.

Colonel Sam. W. Small and Captain Howell C. Jackson, of THE CONSTITUTION, left last night for the mystic realm of Comus. We hope our brethren of the New Orleans press will see that they are safely sent home when the fun is all over.

THE McBRIDE THIEVES.

MORE PROPERTY RECOVERED, AND TWO ADDITIONAL ARRESTS MADE.

Further investigations into the McBride case, yesterday developed a more extended chain of guilt than had at first been supposed to exist. From clues furnished by the prisoners already in custody, Lieutenant White started out early in the morning upon another trail, and directed his course to the houses in the outskirts of the city occupied by two negro girls, Laura McCullough and Fannie McCoy. The arrival of the officer took the women completely by surprise and gave them no time to hide away any of the stolen goods. Crockery and silver ware were found stowed away in different parts of the premises, and some of the goods were dug up from the places where they had been buried. Nearly a box full was thus gathered together and brought with the prisoners to the guard house.

WHAT MC BRIDE SAYS.

Yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION met Mr. McBride, of McBride & Co., who had been taking a look at the goods last recovered. Mr. McBride stated that these robberies had not been committed altogether without his knowledge. They commenced about the first of January, and very shortly afterwards he began to miss small articles from the storehouse. His suspicions fell at once upon the negro Silas Holland, his packer. He went to him and told him quietly that that thing had to stop. That he did not intend to go to law about it and send him to the penitentiary, but the next time he missed anything he intended to thrash him. This threat had its desired effect, and for a considerable period no articles disappeared. After a while the stealing commenced, and aided by his confederates, Holland managed to evade detection until brought to bay by the police. The way in which most of the stealing was accomplished showed

CONSIDERABLE INGENUITY IN THE NEGROES.

A customer would, for instance, order from McBride & Co., two sets of china, a dozen silver spoons, and a dozen silver forks. Holland would be instructed to pack these articles up for shipment, and they would be delivered to him to be packed. Thereupon Holland would pack one set of china, six spoons and six forks, and the others he would carry off. In a few days a letter would be received from the purchaser complaining that all of the articles ordered had not arrived. Mr. McBride would look upon the packer, and he would stoutly deny that all the goods had been given to him. There was no way to prove that they had, and the firm would be compelled to stand the loss The entire value of the goods stolen from him, Mr. McBride thinks between $150 and $200. The value of the goods recovered is between $60 and $70 He feels justly indignant at the rascallities that have been perpetrated upon him, and intends to see that the guilty ones are punished.

TRIALS POSTPONED.

Yesterday the prisoners, who now amount to seven in number, were arraigned before justice McConnell for trial. The names of the entire crowd are as follows: Silas Holland, Hampton Holt, Charles Carson, charged with larceny from the house. Cherry Rivers, Lama McCullough, Fannie McCoy and Nancy J. Anderson, white, charged with receiving stolen goods. Mr. Howell Glenn appeared for the prosecution. Judge W. F. Wright had been retained for the defence, but was detained by business, and on this account the cases were thrown over until this morning.

Judge McConnell during the afternoon adjudged that the bond on which Mrs. Anderson had been released was not a proper one, and instructed his bailiff to hunt her up and put her in jail unless she gave another. We are not informed as to whether she succeeded in raising the necessary security. This case has attracted considerable public attention from the boldness with which the thieves operated, and the length of time. There is a general desire that it be thoroughly investigated.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioner Buck hod two cases before him yesterday.

John G Morris of Cobb county, charged with illicit distilling, waived trial and gave bond of $500.

Mr. John A. Booth, charged with selling leaf tobacco unlawfully, gave bond of $300.

BOOTH AND GREENBACKS.

The visit of Booth to this city was one of the most successful of his entire southern tour. The precise amount of the receipts at the theater for the four nights he was here is not known, as no record was kept by Messrs. Phillips & Crew, but they are confessedly far up among the thousands. His manager admitted that in the order of the receipts, Atlanta was the second best city he had yet visited. This speaks well for the appreciation of a great actor by our people, and will go far towards bringing Mr. Booth back south next winter.

VALE! VALE!

RESPONSE OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEM., A. O BACON TO THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSE, FEB. 24, 1876.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The services which I have rendered during this session as the temporary presiding officer of this house have been so extremely limited, that it would be unbecoming in me to allude to them farther than to thank you for the kindly spirit which has induced your complimentary mention of myself in these resolutions. For my duties have been almost exclusively those only of a member upon the floor.

But, gentlemen, I trust you will permit me to take advantage of this opportunity to say a few words in parting, not as a nominal officer of the house, but as one member to fellow members. It is not at this time to speak to you of the great interests of the state, or of the duties either of the present or the future. Even if it were fitting so to do, emotions stir within me at this moment, which exclude such subjects from my present consideration, and constrain me to speak to you as companions and friends on the eve of separation. The last session of this house has closed, the struggles incident to it have ended, the debates have been hushed, the records have been made up, and we are about to separate from each other, many of us doubtless forever.

Such a moment cannot be without its sadness. In the intimate and daily association of two sessions, ties have been woven far stronger than those which would be formed in the casual intercourse of years. Many of us who met here as strangers, are now to part as friends, tried and proven. In a few moments the speaker's gavel will finally adjourn this house, and in a few hours more long distances will divide those who have been here drawn so closely together. We are now elated by the thoughts of a return to our several pursuits, and by the anticipation of meeting the loved ones at home who wait and watch for our coming; but still we can but regret to leave those whom we have learned to esteem and to honor.

I confess, gentlemen, that I can not sunder these ties without pain. It is no affectation in me when I say that I know I have been favored by the members of this house beyond my deserts. And more than all, let me assure you the many evidences you have given me of your personal friendship and confidence, are far more valued by me than would have been the passing honors of public position and office.

Gentlemen, will you pardon one more word personal to myself. It is more than probable that this day will end my services in the legislature of Georgia. During six years it has been with me a matter of earnest pride to serve in the legislature of my native state; and now to take my leave, is to bid a final adieu to scenes associated in my memory with much that I would not willingly forget. During the past few days with this anticipation, thoughts of these by-gone years have been busy in my mind, and many recollections have presented themselves back upon me. Here has been the scene of earnest endeavor, sometimes of defeat, and sometimes of success; and were seen the devoted sons of Georgia, with many of whom it was an honor to be associated.

Some of them whom I loved, now sleep under the churchyard clay. Their forms are safe in the clasp of their dear old mother state, and their memories are cherished upon the list of her illustrious dead. When next I look into this hall, it will doubtless be filled largely with strange and unsympathetic faces; but memory shall quickly repeople these seats with the faces I now look upon, and in imagination, I shall again hear the echoes of the voices of those from whom it now pains me to part

Gentlemen, I seek in vain for words to utter to you my earnest feeling in this moment of separation. In the warm grasp of the hand, in the faltering voice and trembling lips, is the expression of true emotion which words can not interpret. My sincere hope is with you for the prosperity and happiness of yourselves and those you love; and my parting wish is, that our friendship, each for the other, may last through the noontide of life, and cheer and comfort those of us to whom long life may be given; as the sunlight which in the morning beautifies the valleys and the plains, in the evening when the shades have fallen, still lingers upon, and caresses the mountain tops.

Special Attention.

A large stock of Carpets, all kinds, are offered now very cheap at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's, feb25-tf 38 Whitehall st.

Floor Oil Cloth.

30 pieces latest designs all widths now offered at strikingly low figures. Call and see them at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's. feb25-dtf

MILLS MISTAKEN.

He Denies and Denounces the Jackson—DaCosta Crew.

The Public Good is His Only Aim and What that Good Is.

The publication made in these columns yesterday morning concerning the row among the ragged-edge performers, seems to have worked an injustice, though unavoidable with our reporter, to Mr. Joseph G. W. Mills.

The letter of Jesse Jackson indicated that Mr. Mills was connected with the scheme to remove Farrow, or prevent him from getting a reappointment to the office of United States district attorney for the northern district of Georgia, and to secure the appointment of a New York shyster, by the name of DaCosta, who was a commander of negro troops in the federal army and one of the busy, nigger-hugging tools of the satrap, Pope, when he lorded it with bayonets over the people of Georgia.

MILLS NOT IN.

Mr Mills denies that he had anything to do with the matter in the shape given it by Jackson, Warren, Rockafellow and others of like odor. He denies their authority to connect him with their operations and denounces them as an unworthy set of malcontents and conspirators against the good of the state and people. He does not agree with them in any of their manipulations of this matter and publicly, upon the streets, gives the lie to any rumor, statement, or declaration that he has ever countenanced or co-operated with them.

THE PROOF.

Mr. Mills is connected in a certain way with the business of selecting a successor to Farrow. He has the indisputable evidence of the fact and has so satisfied to us in the best possible way. We can therefore state that his position in the matter is purely a disinterested one, and affords him an opportunity of doing Georgia the service of giving her a worthy and able district attorney from among her own sons, and he promises to labor to this end. He, it is hoped, will succeed and we do him freely the justice of a right statement of his position.

THE U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT PHASE OF THE MATTER TURNS UP.

It is well known that Henry P. Farrow's term as U. S. district attorney expires on the first of March, or soon after. He, it is generally thought, feels confident of being his own successor. Other efforts are making to supplant him with a mangy New York fellow. But we have had the proof positive that Attorney General Pierrepont has written a letter to a well known gentleman of this city, in which the latter is asked to write the former "a confidential letter in relation to the district attorneyship."

The attorney general also desires that two questions, "very important ones" to him, he remarks, be answered, and they are:

1. Whether Farrow should be longer retained in his position?

2. If not, who should be appointed to succeed him.

This letter has been answered, and a Georgia gentleman of some prominence and ancient family fame, worthily upheld by himself, has been recommended. Success to him!

SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, February 25, 1876.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

8 Southwestern	21	15 Cherokee	12
9 Pataula	16	16 Augusta	19
10 Chattahoochee	19	17 Middle	6
11 Macon	8	18 Ocmulgee	12
12 Flint	16	19 Eastern	17
13 Coweta	18	20 Brunswick	7
14 Rome	6		

[Supreme Court Decisions of last term may be had by addressing W. H. Hemphill & Co. Atlanta, Ga. $1 00 per pamphlet to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION; $2 00 to others. Sent postpaid.]

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

No 7 Argument concluded.

No 4 Reneu vs Redding; distress warrant, from Schley, argued.

John R Worrill, W A Hawkins, for plaintiff in error

Hudson & Wall, Allen Fort, contra

No 6 Shealy vs Toole; complaint, from Sumter.

John R Worrill, for plaintiff in error.

Fort & McClesky, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Fort, the court adjourned until ten o'clock a m to-morrow.

A VISIT TO THE JAIL.

O'SHIELDS AND HIS PETITION—AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE AND ITS RESULT.

Yesterday morning a CONSTITUTION reporter dropped in at the jail to see Captain Whit Anderson and his interesting family. While there we had a conversation with John O'Shields, who, it will be remembered, is under sentence of ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for voluntary manslaughter in killing Hilliard Flemming. The conviction of O'Shields was rather a matter of suprise to everyone, as Tom Jones, with him at the time, repeatedly admitted under oath, and elsewhere, that he fired the fatal shot. O'Shields bears his imprisonment quietly and is much trusted by the jail officials. So far from endeavoring to escape, he delivered himself up when the supreme court affirmed his sentence. He solemnly asserted his innocence in the reporter's presence, and gave again the details of the killing of Flemming, which have been repeatedly published. He says he will go to the penitentiary if he has to go, and endeavor to serve his time out as best he may, but thinks he is the victim of persecution. He has strong hopes of obtaining a pardon from Governor Smith. His counsel, Messrs. Gartrell & Shorter, have drawn up a very strong application for executive clemency, and it will be presented at an early day.

AN EFFORT TO ESCAPE.

The other day, Captain Anderson, while going his rounds through the prison discovered that the inmates of cell No. 17 had been trying to put up a job on him The names of these gentlemen are Messrs. Sneatman, Moore, and Jacob Clay. The first two are United States prisoners. The latter is a brick mason, and is held for a state offense. These enterprising spirits had battered down a considerable portion of the plastering from one side of the cell, and were preparing for further efforts when the captain came upon them. They are now securely chained in a dungeon and are begging hard to be forgiven.

JAKE STAFFORD.

Stafford is quiet and very non-communicative. He has brightened up considerably since the supreme court granted him a new trial.

The total number of prisoners at present under the captain's parental care is seventy-five.

Of these five are women. The vast majority are United States prisoners held for various offenses against the revenue laws. Capt. Anderson is very popular among his prisoners, for he feeds them well, and treats them well when they obey rules.

KIMBALL HOUSE ARRIVALS.

Russell Elliott and wife, Indianapolis,
J C Moore, W & A R R.
O O Nelson, Reese, Dawson,
Henry Haynes, Augusta.
Jas R Richards, Baltimore
J D Williamson, Dalton.
A Larman, Ga.
W H Hicks and wife, Va.
A T Akerman, Ga.
Geo W Sikes, Mrs. A B Colt and child, Columbus, O.
C N Parmalee, Nashville.
Charles H West, Savannah.
J C McConnell and Wife, Chicago.
H C Culberson, Cincinnati.
J J Fowler, Texas.
N J Croswell, S C
F M Baily, Louisville.
G Z Saunders, M Baird and wife, Philadelphia.
H G Sillick, N P Sillick, New York.

OFF FOR MARDI GRAS.

Quite a number left for Mardi Gras, last night, via the New Orleans short line. Among those going we noticed Mrs. E. F. Hoze, Mrs. P. H. Snook, Miss Gertrude Williams, Miss Eva Low, and others.

TOWN TOPICS.

—Miss Annie Camp of Marietta, who has visited Atlanta for the past few days in order to hear Booth, returned home yesterday. A number of friends regret that she could not be induced to stay longer.

—The police made not a single city arrest from yesterday morning to dark. Atlanta must be getting pious.

—Mr Fred Dolling and Miss Fannie Feeny of this city were married night before last by Rev. W. B Smith. We wish them much joy.

—Mrs. W. F. Clark has taken charge of the elegant boarding house known as the Grant building, corner of Broad and Marietta streets. It is known as the "Masonic house."

—The Atlanta Music school has been removed to the Grant building, corner of Broad and Marietta streets. Prof. W. F. Clark is principal.

—J. Ben. Wilson & Co., now occupy Strong & Co's warehouse.

—The chief of police yesterday evening received a telegram from Conyers to arrest and detain a Mr. M. S. Street. The police soon arrested him and now hold him at the station house. The authorities at Conyers will reach here this morning. Of the nature of his offence we did not learn. A warrant has been received from Cartersville charging him with cheating and swindling. Street is about 25 years of age and is a renovator of hats by profession.

—The speech of our talented young [illegible] Atlanta, as anniversary orator of the Demosthenian society, last Saturday, was a most graceful and polished effort. His audience, large and appreciative, frequently applauded the orator, and the number of bouquets showered upon the stage at the conclusion, rendered his success complete. His tributes to Generals Gordon, Toombs and Mr. Hill, were very appropriate.—Athens Georgian.

—Louis Scofield yesterday made the purchase of a site for his merchant rolling mill. The lot is 280x280, and is bounded by Whiteside, Sidney, Louisa and Catherine streets, and is known as the James residence. The price paid for the land and buildings was $7,500.—Chattanooga Commercial.

—The Cleburne Guards are having their uniforms made of green cloth, trimmed with gold. They expect to don them on St. Patrick's day.

—That was sad. She expected to return to Covington, yesterday evening. She sent her trunk to the accommodation train and went up Whitehall street, shopping. The train left on schedule time and she was left behind.

—At the Markham: W. M. Moses, Savannah; Henry Cleveland, Salem, N. Y.; Major W. A. Turner, Newnan; W. L Cowardin, Richmond, Va.

—J. P. Harrison Esq., will soon commence the erection of a handsome cottage, near the railroad depot in Decatur. The lot is one of the most eligible and beautiful in that pleasant little town.

—Our readers have already been apprised of the fact that Mr. Scofield, of Atlanta, was making arrangements to locate in our city, and erect a factory for manufacture of merchant bar iron This gentleman on yesterday purchased the James property in South Chattanooga, consisting of the old family residence with two acres of ground appurtenant. On this ground the factory will be erected at a cost of some thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Scofield will speedily wind up his affairs in Atlanta, and commence operations here. We extend to him a cordial welcome. His well known sagacity satisfies him that our rising city is to be the iron emporium of the south—and for that matter of the continent, too, in the course of time.—Chattanooga Times.

—Hon. F. T. Colley left for Washington, yesterday.

—E. P. Speer, journalising clerk of the house, left for home yesterday. The last night of the session, he and Col. Sweatt worked all night. It will take three weeks of steady sleeping for them to catch up on sleep.

—Edwin Booth, on Thursday night, presented to the ladies in the audience some 300 large photographs of himself, and yesterday, J. L. Trimble & Co. were kept busy framing them.

—The Calhoun Times says that the Markham is fast becoming one of the most popular stopping places in the state. The hospitality of Col. Owens is unexcelled.

—The Dahlonega agricultural college is rapidly increasing in popularity and members. There are two Professor Becks in the faculty. The junior Beck lectures on milk.

—Any member of the legislature who lost a $50 bill in the house Thursday will please report to THE CONSTITUTION reporter.

—Mr. Snewmake, of Burke, has been nominated for governor by the widows of the state as he has satisfied them that his bill was not aimed against them.

—Judge Shelnut, of Carroll, is on a visit to Gainesville, on important business.

—The appointment of Mr L W Thomas, as solicitor of the county court of Clarke county, we are pleased to learn, gives general satisfaction. Mr. Thomas is a young man of exceeding promise and fine attainments. He is a member of the law firm of Jackson & Thomas, of Athens.

—J D Williamson, of the law firm of Shumate & Williamson, of Dalton, was in the city yesterday. This being leap year, and he purchasing a fine trousseau, we presume he has answered "yes." Some fair lady will lead a Dalton belle to the altar soon

—The Atlanta Savings Bank has had an automatic chronometer attached to their safe. This lock is fastened to the inside of the safe, and when the works are wound up (as a clock) the bolts of the safe door are prevented from moving, so that it is impossible to open the safe until the proper hour arrives. Suppose the bank hours are from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon. The time lock is set for those hours; then at four it locks itself and all the bank officers combined cannot open the safe till nine, when it unlocks itself. It is automatic—does its own work, and needs only to be wound up every forty-eight hours, and set at pleasure. It is also arranged so that every sixth day (Saturday) it locks itself for two days instead of one—thus remaining locked from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning. In a word the lock appears to be perfect.

—Rev. E. W. Warren, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, has received a unanimous call from the First Baptist church of Richmond, Virginia, to the pastorate of the church. We regret to learn that Rev. Mr. Warren has accepted the call. He has won the confidence and esteem of our citizens without regard to denominational lines, and his departure will be deeply regretted. It is generally believed that Rev. S G. Hillyer, D. D., of Forsyth, will be called to the pastorate of the First Baptist church as Mr. Warren's successor. Rev. Mr. Hillyer would be a valuable addition to our ministry, and would be cordially welcomed by all classes.

—Rev W C Dunlap has been placed in charge of Evans chapel, left without pastoral supply by the death of Rev. J. H. Harris.

—On last Sunday the congregation of the First Methodist church contributed $130 to the family of Rev J H Harris deceased.

—The American Gymnastic club of Atlanta will give an exhibition at the La Grange Female college on the evening of March 17th. All the proceeds of the exhibition will be given to the college—the members of the club will pay their expenses.

—Among the recent improvements at Stone Mountain are cosy residences of Crawford W Johnson and Alderman G R Wells.

—Policemen O'Hara and Manly last night captured an enterprising burglar on Whitehall street. He was of the colored persuasion, and goes by the name of William Kelly. The burglar had dislodged a rock under the store of Henry Ransford, and getting underneath, tried to raise the doors of the cellar. Several barrels were on the doors and rolled off with a lively clatter. This alarmed the neighbors, and they cried out for the police. Messrs. O'Hara and Manly went and searched the store but found no one. They turned their attention to a meat shop next door, and and found the aforesaid Kelly underneath, with a pistol in his boot leg. Gone to hotel de Garrison.

CUPID AT WORK.

Union Point was thrilled on Washington's birthday by a brilliant wedding at the Baptist church. The church was tastefully decorated, and the ceremony was impressively performed by Rev. Thomas F Pierce. The happy couple were Charles W Medlin and Miss M Lula Watson, daughter of Marcus L Watson, esq.

The attendants were: James E Hart and wife; L B Cheatham and wife; J C H[illegible] and Miss Emma Werding; Atticus Wa[illegible] and Miss Cordelia Morris.

Excellent music was furnished by Mrs. Heard.

The ushers were: E H Bowden and C J Thornton

Among the ladies present were; Misses Fannie and Popie McLaughlin. Miss Lena Carlton, Miss Nora Norman, Emma and Katie Sherwood, of Union Point, and Miss Emma King, of Covington.

The supper at the residence of the bride's mother was magnificent.

CITY LOCALS.

Anthracite Coal.—Just received two (2) cars Red Ash Anthracite Coal. If you want HARD Coal give me a call. No. 25 North Broad street, and on E. Hunter street, between Whitehall and Pryor streets. W. S. Wilson.

Wando Fertilizer and Acid Phosphate, made in Charleston, by the Wando Mining and Manufacturing Company. The undersigned are appointed agents in Atlanta for the sale of the above HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS, and are now ready to supply all orders on short notice. Please call and see the analysis before buying elsewhere. Sold for cash or on time for cotton option notes. Mark W. Johnson & Woodruff. Atlanta, Ga., February 7th, 1876.

INFELICE

A Splendid new novel by Augusta Evans, author of—"BEULAH—ST. ELMO—VASHTI, etc. The last and best book ever written by the popular author, and one of the finest fictions in the English language Every one must read it. Sold everywhere. G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.

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HEADQUARTERS — FOR — "SEED" IRISH POTATOES.

We have 500 bbls. in store and to arrive of selected "EASTERN" Seed Potatoes, which we warrant Pure, of the following varieties: Extra Early Rose, Exra Early Goodrich, Pink-Eyes and Peerless, We have some very fine Northwestern Rose, which we offer at $2 50 to $2 75 per barrel. Also. some fine Iowa Peachblows for table use. All will be sold extremely low for cash.

W. F. STOKES & CO.
17 Alabama street.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED THE WHOLESALE TRADE. jan28-d1m

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, February 25, 1876.

Cotton closed at 11 for middlings. Lower grades neglected.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	15
Air-Line Railroad	9
Georgia Railroad	30
Central Railroad	00
Western and Atlantic Railroad	00
West Point Railroad	00
Total	54
Receipts previous	53,391
Total	53 445
Stock on hand September 1	375
Grand total	53,820

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	00
Shipments previous	49,870
Total	49,870
Stock on hand	3,950

RECEIPTS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	1875.	1876
Saturday	9,277	11,725
Sunday and Monday	20,947	27,327
Tuesday	12,301	19,751
Wednesday	11,645	19,339
Thursday	11,685	16,564
Friday	11,084	15,229
Various	1,293	1,727
Total	78,232	111,062

Showing an increase of 33,830 bales, compared with corresponding days of last year

Liverpool Market,

LONDON, February 25.—The regular weekly circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers' association, issued last evening, says that cotton continues dull. Quotations for all descriptions are further reduced. American cotton has been in rather better demand, but the quantity offering is still so great that prices have further declined, a farthing for lower and ⅛ for medium grades of middling, and fair qualities remain unchanged. The sea island staple remains in very moderate demand. Quotations of lower and middle grades of Florida have been reduced a half penny. The transactions in futures have increased, but prices, after some slight fluctuations, are fully ⅛ below those of last week.

Markets by Telegraph.

FINANCIAL

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, February 25.—Money offered at 3 per cent.

Sterling a little weaker at 6½

Gold 113⅝@113¾.

Governments active and strong; new fives 118¾.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Stocks closed active and better; Central 115¼; Erie 17⅜; Lake Shore 64⅜; Illinois Central 100¾; Pittsburg 93¼; Northwestern 42⅛; preferred 63⅛; Rock Island 110⅛; Pacific Mail 31¼; Union Pacific 65¼.

Sub-treasury balances—gold $46,501,797; currency $37,285,981.

The sub-treasurer paid out $53,000 on account of interest and $593,000 for bonds; customs receipts $245,000.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton.

(Special to the Constitution.)

Receipts at all ports to-day	15,229
Exports to Great Britain to-day	7,617
Exports to continent	2,401
Consolidated receipts	111,062
Consolidated exports	96,000
Stock in New York	169,633
Stock at all ports	861,149

NEW YORK, February 25.—Gold closed at 113¾.

Cotton—New classification: Spots closed quiet and steady; low middlings 11 15-16; middlings 12⅜.

Futures closed firm; sales 40,000 bales; February 12⅝; March 12 17-32; April 12⅞; May 13 5-32@13 3-16; June 13 13-32@13 7-16; July 13 21-32@13 11-16; August 13 25 32 @13 13-16.

Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 426 bales at 12⅝@12 15-16.

Net receipts 2,336 bales; gross 3,053.

Futures opened steadier and closed firm, with sales of 40,000 bales.

The following table shows the opening and closing prices:

MONTHS.	OPENED.	CLOSED.
February		12⅛
March	12⅝	12 17-32
April	12 11-16@21-32	12⅞
May	12 15-16@31-32	13 5-32@13 3-16
June	13 3-16@13⅛	13 13-32@13 7-16
July	13⅜@13 7-16	13 21-32@11-16
August	13 17 32@19 32	13 25 32@13-16
September		
October		
November		
Dec		
January		

NEW YORK, February 21.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all U. S. ports	111,062
Same time last year	78,232
Showing an increase	33,830
Total receipts to date	3,402,390
Same time last year	2,702,546
Showing an increase	699,844
Exports for the week	96,505
Same time last year	70,353
Showing an increase	26,152
Total exports to date	2,081,990
Same time last year	1,691 118
Showing an increase	389,881
Stock at all U. S. ports	861 491
Same time last year	829,145
Showing an increase	32,346
Stock at interior towns	124,318
Same time last year	119,605
Showing an increase	4,713
Stock at Liverpool	838,000
Same time last year	712,000
Showing an increase	126,000
Stock of American cotton afloat for Great Britain	278 000
Same time last year	336,000
Showing a decrease	142,000

LIVERPOOL, February 25.—5:30 P.M.—Cotton to arrive a shade firmer; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped January or February per sail 6⅝.

GALVESTON, February 25.—Cotton nominal; middlings 12; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10; net receipts 1,781 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,811; coastwise 41; sales 304; stock 60,161.

Net receipts for the week 8,475 bales; gross 8,523; exports to Great Britain 10,537; coastwise 3,583; sales 4,936.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 11; good ordinary 9¼; net receipts 4,764 bales; gross 5,428; exports to Great Britain 1,263; continent 2,016; sales 7,500; stock 380,120.

Net receipts for the week 53,425 bales; gross 56,213; exports to Great Britain 30,028; France 5,562; continent 7,429; coastwise 6,472; sales 6,472.

MOBILE, February 25.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 11⅛@11¼; good ordinary 9⅝@10; net receipts 1,405 bales; exports coastwise 426; sales 1,200; stock 68,490.

Net receipts for the week 9,095 bales; gross 10,001; exports to Great Britain 4,402; France 6,515; channel 1,800; coastwise 2,567; sales 8,900.

SAVANNAH, February 25—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 11; good ordinary 9⅞; net receipts 804 bales; gross 918; exports coastwise 1,138; sales 775; stock 66,907.

Net receipts for the week 5,378 bales; exports to Great Britain 5,014; continent 5,110; coastwise 3,669; sales 4,085.

CHARLESTON, February 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅞@12; low middlings 11⅝@11¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 846 bales; sales 500; stock 44,840.

Net receipts for the week 4,530 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,243; France 2,000; coastwise 1,116; sales 3,750.

WILMINGTON, February 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; net receipts 467 bales; sales 71; stock 4,655.

Net receipts for the week 282 bales; exports coastwise 1,549; sales 357.

NORFOLK, February 25—Cotton dull; middlings 12; net receipts 1,808 bales; exports coastwise 286; sales 90; stock 16,919.

Net receipts for the week 8,651 bales; exports coastwise 5,785; sales 1,112.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 932 bales; gross 1,408.

Net receipts for the week 2,795 bales; gross 4,600; exports to Great Britain 471

MONTGOMERY, February 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 11¾; net receipts for the week 611 bales; shipments 815; stock 8,732.

BOSTON, February 25.—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 29 bales; gross 1,756; stock 23,269.

Net receipts for the week 1,209 bales; gross 10,206; exports to Great Britain 1,639; sales 310.

COLUMBUS, February 25.—Cotton quiet middlings 11¾; net receipts for the week 451 bales; shipments 734; sales 770; stock 10,500.

MACON, February 25.—Cotton dull; middlings 11¾; net receipts for the week 525 bales; shipments 648; sales 741; stock 7,605.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; stock 68,513.

Net receipts for the week 14,770 bales; shipments 10,826; sales 9,300.

BALTIMORE, February 25.—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 92 bales; gross 299; exports coastwise 75; sales 265; stock 11,491.

Net receipts for the week 282 bales; exports coastwise 1,091; sales 675; spinners 419.

SELMA, February 25.—Cotton middlings 12⅛; net receipts for the week 1,505 bales; shipments 1,060; stock 7,481.

PORT ROYAL, February 25.—Cotton net receipts for the week 466 bales; exports coastwise 465.

PROVIDENCE, February 25.—Cotton stock 16,000 bales; net receipts for the week 479 bales; sales 2,000.

NASHVILLE, February 25.—Cotton dull; middlings 11¾; net receipts for the week 1,483 bales; shipments 1,478, sales 1,392; spinners 19.

AUGUSTA, February 25,—Cotton quiet and steady; demand moderate; middlings 11¾; net receipts 479; stock, actual, 14,427.

Net receipts for the week 1,818 bales; shipments 1,401; sales 2,181; spinners 361.

Grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, February 25.

Flour—in moderest request and unchanged; superfine western and state $4 25@$6 00; southern flour in fair request; common to fair extra $4 90@$5 75; good to choice extra $5 80@$8 75.

Wheat—less active and a shade easier; no grade winter red western $1 05; choice amber Pennsylvania $1 47.

Corn—a shade easier; fair business; new yellow southern 66½; old western mixed, 68.

Oats—steadier; mixed western and state 45½@49; white western and state 46@52½

Coffee—Rio firm; fair demand; gold job lots 16a20.

Sugar—quiet and heavy; fair to good refining 7⅝@7⅞; refined unchanged.

Molasses—fair demand.

Rice—steady; fair demand: 48@62.

Tallow—steady at 9⅛@9 5 16.

Naval stores—dull.

Pork—dull and lower; new mess $21 50.

Lard—lower; prime steam 13 25.

Whisky—lower at $1 10a $1 11.

Freights—quiet; cotton per sail ¼; steam ⅜.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, February 25.

Flour—quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—active and lower; closed very weak; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 09½; No. 2 do. $1 01¾ spot; 98⅞ March; 99⅞ April; $1 02½ May; No. 3 do. 79.

Corn—dull and a shade lower; No. 2 mixed 41½ spot; 41½ bid for February; 42⅝ bid for April; 46½ bid for May.

Oats—dull and lower; No. 2 31½ spot; 31⅝ March; 32 April.

Barley—dull and lower; spot 54@55; March 54; May 51.

Rye—dull and lower at 65a65½.

Barley—dull and lower at 54a55 spot; March 54; May 51.

Pork—unsettled and lower at $21 12½@$21 15 spot; April $21 35a$21 37½.

Lard—unsettled; spot 12 65; April 12 80.

Bulk Meats—dull and a shade lower.

At the afternoon call of the board, wheat was lower and weak at 97⅞ March; corn lower, 41½ March, oats lower, 31⅝ March; pork easier; $21 32½ April; lard a shade lower; 12 60 March.

ST LOUIS QUOTATIONS

ST. LOUIS, February 25.

Flour—quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—dull and lower; No. 2 red winter $1 48 asked.

Corn—No. 2 mixed 38¾a39.

Oats—inactive, No. 2 34½ bid.

Barley—dull and unchanged.

Rye—dull and lower; 65 bid.

Provisions—easier; previous prices would have to be shaded to sell round lots; jobbing trade good at unchanged prices.

Whisky—inactive at $1 07.

Live Hogs—lower; packing $7 75@$8 10.

Cattle—dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS

CINCINNATI, February 25.

Flour—quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—dull at $1 18@$1 25.

Corn—steady and in fair demand at 42@45

Oats—easier.

Barley—dull and nominal; No. 2 spring $1 08.

Rye—inactive at 75@78.

Pork—inactive and advanced at $22 25 cash.

Lard—easier; steam 12¾; kettle 13⅜a13½

Bulk Meats—easier; shoulders 8⅝@8¾; clear rib sides 11⅝; clear sides 11¾a11⅞.

Bacon—demand fair and firm; shoulders 9⅝; clear rib sides 12⅞; clear sides 13.

Whisky—good demand at full prices—$1 05.

Butter—good demand at full prices for best; sales of choice at 28@30; medium 24@27.

Live Hogs—dull; fair to good packing $8 20@$8 40; receipts 1,114; shipments 1,117

LOUISVILLE QUOTATIONS.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.

Flour—quiet; extra family at $4 75@$5 00.

Wheat—dull and nominal.

Corn—inactive at 45.

Oats—dull at 37@40.

Rye—quiet at 75.

Provisions—dull.

Pork—$22 50@$23

Bulk Meats—shoulders 8¼; clear rib sides 11¾; clear sides 12.

Bacon—shoulders 9⅝; clear rib sides 12½; clear sides 13½; hams, sugar cured 14½@14¼.

Lard—tierce 14½; keg 15.

Whisky—firm and active at $1 05.

Bagging—quiet and steady; at 12@13.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Arrived—Victoria P Coland. Arrived out—Servia, Irene, Fisher, Ceres, Gerion, Maria, Isabell, Valadore, Soga, Ebenezer, Virgin, De Los, State of Virginia.

New Advertisements.

Atlanta Music School.

THE rooms of the above School have been removed to the third story of the Masonic Hall (Grant) building, and pupils will be received at any time on the PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, GUITAR, FLUTE, CORNET, VOICE, Etc., Etc.

WM. F. CLARK, Principal.

feb26—d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is give notice that on the 27th day of December, A. D., 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John J. Bagwell, of near Griffin, county of Spalding and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, in Griffin, Georgia, before Alexander G. Murray, Esquire, Register, on the 8th day of March, A D., 1876, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

W. H. SMYTH, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

sept26—d1t

Masonic House.

MRS. WM. F. CLARK has secured the elegant and convenient boarding house known as the "Grant House," in the Masonic Hall building, corner Broad and Marietta streets, and will continue it under the name of the "MASONIC HOUSE." Terms reasonable.

A few rooms can be offered to parties desiring to provide their own furniture.

feb26—d2t

LONGLEY & ROBINSON, Contractors and Builders,

And Proprietors of

THE PHŒNIX MILL.

DEALERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Building Materials, such as Doors, Sash, &c., (both White and Yellow Pine), Mantels, Newells Stair Rails, Balusters, Mouldings, Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Fence Materials, and all kinds of Finish Lumber. Also, Shingles, Laths, &c.

Orders will also be taken for all kinds of custom work, such as Door and Window Frames, Scroll and Turned Work, Brackets, &c., &c.

All orders will receive prompt attention. We will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage.

New Advertisements.

Dancing School.

CONCORDIA HALL.

PROF. NICHOLS will commence a class in Dancing, for new beginners and others, on Thursday, March 2d, 1876, at 4 o'clock p. m., for ladies and children; at 8 o'clock p. m., for gentlemen.

feb26—dtd

1837. THE 1876

Southern Christian Advocate.

Rev. F. M. KENNEDY, D. D., Editor.
Rev. J. W. BURKE, Assistant Editor.
Rev. A. G. HAYGOOD, Editorial Cor'd'nt.

THIRTY-NINTH VOLUME

THIS RELIGIOUS FAMILY WEEKLY, established in 1837, having for the scope of its circulation Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and East Alabama, maintains the position long held by it as the equal of any family newspaper in the country. Subscription, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per year, invariably in advance. Postage paid by the publishers. Ministers furnished at half price.

To Advertisers.

As an advertising medium the Advocate has no superior in the States above named—indeed it can hardly be equalled in this respect—and the attention of merchants, manufacturers, and other "MEN WHO ADVERTISE," is confidently called to its superior merits. It will pay them to try. Rates of advertising reasonable and indiscriminating. Address

J. W. BURKE & CO., Macon, Ga.

feb26—dtf

Sales Room and Office, — IN THE — MARKHAM HOUSE,

LOYD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

feb26—dtf

By JOYNER & ELLIS.

ON SATURDAY, 26th instant, 10½ o'clock, we will sell in front of store, 33 Marietta street, a desirable lot of new and second-hand

Furniture, 1 Piano, LOT GROCERIES, &c.

feb25—d2t

Richmond House,

GAINESVILLE..........GEORGIA

CLEAN and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Free transportation for guests and baggage to this house on street cars. Rates of board moderate. Single meal 50 cents.

feb25-dtf CRAIG, Proprietor.

Dalton Redeemed!

Stop denouncing Dalton Hotels till you try

The Duff Green House.

A NEW HOUSE! NEW FURNITURE! And everything about the premises new except the proprietor. L. P. THOMAS, Proprietor.

feb25—dtf

Madison House,

MADISON..........GEORGIA

GOOD and comfortable rooms, free from bar-room annoyances. Polite attention. Good and bountiful fare at reasonable rates. P. B. WOODARD, Proprietor.

feb25—dtf

By JOYNER & ELLIS.

AUCTION SALE OF ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERS, SHRUBBERIES, &c.

ON Saturday, 26th inst, 10½ o'clock, we will sell in front of our store, Marietta street, a large assortment of Plants, including fine specimens of Cerasus or Carolina Cherry, Arbor Vitæ of several varieties, White Pines, Norway Spruces, Scotch Pines, Red Cedars, Austrian Pines, Euonymus, Irish and Swedish Junipers, Double White and Red Hibiscus, English Laurels, etc., etc

Assortment of Fine Roses.

feb24—d3t

Planter's Hall,

MARKET SQUARE, SAVANNAH, GA.

A. E. CARR, Proprietor, formerly of Magnolia House, Darien, Georgia. Board $3 00 per day. Comfortable rooms and first-class table. Telegraph, Postoffice, Reading Room in connection.

A. E. CARR, Proprietor.

feb23—d6m

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Lawshe Property.

JUDICIAL SALE.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the county of Fulton, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN MARCH, 1876, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: The old Lewis Lawshe Property, located on Green's Ferry Avenue and Lawshe and Roach and Larkin streets, near the U. S. Barracks, in the city of Atlanta, containing about twenty acres, (less some lots which have been already sold off.)

Said property has been subdivided into thirty-two beautiful Building Lots, as per plat, and will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. The property is well known as the

Lawshe Garden,

and the sale is being made under order of the Court, for the purpose of distribution among the tenants in common owning the same. Also, will be sold the two lots, with the improvements, in the city of Atlanta, in land lot 77; one being a triangle bounded south by Garnett street 70 feet, east by Thompson street 89 feet, and north by Peters street 160 feet; the other being a rectangle on the northern corner of Hunter and Forsyth streets, fronting 40 feet on Forsyth and 200 feet on Hunter. The foregoing sales will be made by us as appointees of the Court for conducting the same. Terms—One-third cash; balance in 3 and 6 months, with 10 per cent. interest. February 10th, 1876.

G. W. ADAIR,
G. T. DODD,
J. R. WALLACE

feb23—d1awtd

The Barlow House,

AMERICUS..........GEORGIA,

IS KEPT in good style by Mr. WILEY JONES, and Mr. T. B. JOSSEY, Clerk.

jan30—dtf

Thomaston Hotel,

THOMASTON..........GEORGIA,

W. T. COWLES, Proprietor.

WILL guarantee satisfaction to all persons patronising him. Terms reasonable. SALE AND LIVERY STABLE in connection with the House.

feb10—d1mo

Insurers, Attention!

IF your insurance expires shortly you will find it to your interest, before renewing, to call on Fitzpatrick & Young. Insurance Brokers, No. 68 Whitehall street. They can place your risks in first-class companies at lower rates than you have heretofore pa'd.

nov25—dtf

West End Marshal's Sale.

WILL be sold before the door of Town Council Room, on the first Tuesday in March next, for Town taxes, one lot containing one and one half acres, bounded on north by property of Thomas Alexander, south by Greenwick avenue, east by Peoples street, west by Thomas Alexander, known in plat of said Town as lot number (16) sixteen, Sell's survey. Levied on as the property of — Todd, for Town taxes for the years 1873, 1874 and 1875. Intendant and Council vs. — Todd.

LEWIS COOK, Marshal.

feb1—d1aw4w

Planter's Hotel,

AUGUSTA..........GEORGIA.

THIS well known Hotel having been remodeled, enlarged, thoroughly renovated and newly furnished during the summer of 1875, is now open with increased facilities for the accommodation of the Traveling Public. Special inducements offered to Commercial Travelers.

B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

Also, Proprietor of the Highland Park Hotel, Aiken, S. C. A winter resort open November to June.

jan11—d1y

Assignee's Sale.

WILL be sold at public outcry, before the Court House door, in the town of Carrollton, in Carroll county, State of Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN MARCH NEXT, the following property, to-wit: One large gray blind Mare, 10 years old; one gray Mare, 7 years old; one red sided Ox, 10 years old; 1 red sided Ox, 10 years old; 1 Ox, yellow sides, 8 years old; 1 speckled Ox, 9 years old; 1 brindle Cow, 12 years old; fat Hog; 4 Dump Carts; 1 old Wagon; 1 Dray; 5 Wheelbarrows; Drum-head Thresh and Fan; old Cotton Gin; 1 set Blacksmith Tools; 100 bushels Corn; 1,000 lbs. Fodder; 200 bushels Cotton Seed; 129½ shares Stock in Savannah and North Alabama Railroad Company; 2 pair Platform Scales (Fairbanks); 1 Grindstone; 15,000 feet, more or less of good Square Lumber; 20,000 feet Refuse and Damaged Lumber, more or less; about 20,000 Bricks; body and Wheels of old Buggy; 1 Circular Mill Saw; 1 doz. Brick Moulds and Brick Wheel; 1 lot of prepared Lumber for Brick House; lot of Mill Irons; lot of merchandise, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., &c.; many articles usually kept in a retail store, besides many other articles too tedious to mention. All sold as the property of George W. Camp, bankrupt of Carrollton, Carroll county, State of Georgia, for the benefit of his creditors. Terms CASH. February 10, 1876.

W. W. MERRELL, Assignee.

feb11—d1aw3w

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance, and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

FOR SALE—A fine 7 octave Piano, in perfect order—well preserved. Call at No. 50 Houston street. feb26—d2t

FOR SALE OR RENT—A 10 room House, No. 13 Houston street. J. C. Vaughan. feb26—d2t

STRAYED—From my office, No. 5 Kimball House yesterday, a snow white Esquimaux Dog. Return Dog and be rewarded. H. M. Clark. feb26—dtf

WANTED TO RENT—By a gentleman and lady, two rooms convenient for keeping house, and near the Markham House. Call on or address K., 18 Lloyd street. feb25—d3t

ALL KINDS—Of Job Printing neatly, cheaply and promptly executed at The Constitution Job office. feb26—dtf

BLANK BOOKS—Manufactured to order, in the most approved styles and latest pattern, at hard pan prices, at The Constitution Book Bindery. feb26—dtf

CARDS—Visiting, Wedding, Ball Invitations, Ball Programmes, Party Invitations, etc, neatly, cheaply and promptly executed at The Constitution Job office. feb26—dtf

DO NOT FAIL—To examine the prices and styles of Job Printing, Ruling, Book Binding, of The Constitution, before contracting for your work. feb26—dtf

TO CASH WHOLESALE BUYERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Having determined to close out, and QUIT the Shoe business, now offer our entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Shoe Findings, at cost for cash 37 Peachtree street Banks & Dorsey. feb25—dtf

WANTED—A twenty horse power second-hand Steam Engine, and Boiler 10 feet long by 44 in. diameter. Enquire, City Brewery, No. 10 Alabama street. feb24—d3t

FOR SALE.—I have one of the celebrated Type Writers, entirely new, which I will sell cheap for cash or on installment plan. It is precisely similar to one now in use by myself. C. K. Maddox, W. & A. R. R. feb10—d1w

BOARD—A large and very desirable front room, with small room attached, if desired, together with board, can be had by approved parties, on application at 55 Walton street. feb17—dtf

FOR RENT OR SALE—Eight room Dwelling on Forsyth street, by W P. Pattillo. feb11—dtf

FOR SALE—At a reasonable price, half interest in a good Drug Business, (wholesale and retail) in a prosperous city of North Georgia. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. Address "K," this office. jan18—dtf

Libel for Divorce.

State of Georgia, Fulton Superior Court, Fall Term, 1875. Ophelia A. Fisher vs. William A. Fisher—Libel for Divorce. Rule to perfect service.

IT appearing to the Court by the return of the Sheriff that the defendant does not reside in said county, and it further appearing that said defendant does not reside in this State: It is, on motion of counsel, ordered that said defendant appear and answer at the next term of this Court, else that the case be considered in default and the plaintiff allowed to proceed.

And it is further ordered that this rule be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, a newspaper published in the city of Atlanta, once a month for four months, before the next term of this Court.

GOODWIN & McAFEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

True extract from minutes of said Court October 11, 1875.

JAS. D. COLLINS, Clerk.

nov23—d1am4m

Notice in Bankruptcy.

U. S. COURT—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of William B. Dalvin, Bankrupt.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of William B. Dalvin, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. February 15, 1876.

JOSEPH O. BOSWE[illegible] Ass[illegible]

feb17—d1aw3w

Notice in Bankrupt[illegible]

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Sandford Whitehead, a bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three successive weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of estate of Sandford Whitehead, in the county of Oconee. who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the United States District Court for said District. February 8, 1876.

J. R. LYLE, Assignee.

feb13—d1aw3w

Libel for Divorce.

Marion G. Rainwater vs. Jessie F. Rainwater.—Libel for Divorce in the Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia, Fall Term, 1875.

IT appearing to the Court that the said defendant does not reside in said county of Fulton, and it further appearing that she does not reside in said State, it is, therefore, ordered by the Court that the defendant appear and answer at the next term of said Superior Court, or that said cause be considered in default and the plaintiff allowed to proceed. And it is further ordered that service of this Rule be made upon said defendant by the publication of the same in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, a public gazette in the city of Atlanta, in said State, once a month for four months prior to the next Term of this Court. October 23, 1875.

W. L. CALHOUN, Petitioners Attorney.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court. October 29, 1875.

W. H. VENABLE, Deputy Clerk.

ov27—d1am4m

NOTICE.

NORTHERN DISTRICT of Georgia, at Athens, the 10th day of February, 1876.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jesse Daniel, of the county of Clarke and State of Georgia, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for said District.

D. M. McCLESKEY, Assignee

feb12—d1aw3w

NOTICE.

GEORGIA, DEKALB COUNTY.—Will be sold before the court house door of said county, within the usual hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in March next, the following property, to-wit:

A tract of land in said county, known and described as lot 94, in the eighteenth district of said county. The same to be sold in two parcels. The west half and the east half thereof separately. Terms—one-third cash; one-third in one year; and one third in two years; bearing eight per cent. interest per annum; and the property to be subject to the present year's leases thereon, if not not before extinguished. The same sold by virtue of a deed of settlement, made by the parties in the case of Jonathan D. Knight versus Peter B. Haralson and others in DeKalb Superior Court, and said settlement made the judgment of the court, by the undersigned, under power vested in him in said deed.

GEO. HILLYER

feb5—d1aw4w

GEORGIA, Campbell county.

Ordinary's Office, February 23, 1876.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

B. W. COCHRAN having in proper form applied to me for permanent letters of administration on the estate of Winston W. Cochran, (late of the State of Texas) that is in the said county of Campbell, State of Georgia:

This is to cite all and singular the creditors and next of kin of Winston W. Cochran, to be and appear at my office, within the time allowed by law, and show cause, if any they can, why permanent letters of administration should not be granted to B. W. Cochran on Winston W. Cochran's estate, that is in said county aforesaid.

R. C. BEAVERS, Ordinary

feb24—w4w

GEORGIA, Campbell county.

Ordinary's Office, February 22, 1876.

J. H. FULLERTON has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at 11 o'clock a. m., on the 6th day of March, 1876, at my office in Fairburn in said county.

R. C. BEA[illegible]

feb24—w2t

NO[illegible]

TRANSPORTA[illegible] CENTRAL RAILROAD—AT[illegible]

Atlanta, Ga., Janua[illegible]

FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS [illegible] claimed, and if not called for within [illegible] days from date, will be sold for charges at public outcry, viz:

12 Rocking Chairs, consignee, Mayson & Norman.

1 Chest, consignee, E. D. Mansfield.

10 pieces Furniture, consignee, Jno. Bra[illegible] shaw.

10 Slabs and pieces Marble, consignee, [illegible] Gray.

12 pieces Coopering Too[illegible] [illegible] and Fitzgibbons.

ROBE[illegible]

feb6—d1awtilfeb28

A LOST HOUR.

A golden hour on a summer morn,
When half the world was still,
The dew was fresh in the new mown hay,
And the bridal veil of the fair young day
Hung o'er the purple hill.

The sheep bells tinkled across the slopes,
Sweet as an elfin chime;
Butterflies flitted athwart the down,
Bees went murmuring, busy and brown,
Over the fragrant thyme.

A languid calm and a dull content,
Silence instead of speech;
The wind sighed low, and the lark sang high,
But the golden hour of our lives went by
And drifted out of reach.

We both went back to an eager life;
But in its pause to day
The dream of that golden hour returns,
And my jaded spirit frets and yearns
For one chance swept away.

The years creep on, and the heart grow tired
Even of hopes fulfilled,
And turns away from the world's strong wine
With fevered lips, that must ever pine
For that pure draught we spilled.

And yet, perchance, when our long day wanes
(Age hath its joys late born),
We shall meet again on the green hillside,
And find, in the solemn eventide,
The hour we lost at morn.

—St. Patrick's day next. Look up yer old hats, byes.

—The newly married senator's grown-up daughters exclaim with a "Christian sigh." "We'll have to call her ma!"

—An illegal holiday—Walking about the streets all day, with your hands in your pockets, waiting for something to turn up.

—A young lady went to a photographer recently, and wished him to take her picture with an expression as if composing a poem.

—The ladies in Paris wear ulsters, and enjoy as many pockets and as much buttoned roughness as they please.

—The Detroit funny man wonders to himself why it is that Senator Sharon, with three $2,000 chandeliers in his house, can not spell apoplexy right.

—The London Times says it is authorized to say that there is no foundation whatever for the statements which have been made with respect to the marriage of Princess Beatrice.

—"Insult Day" is what the Petersburg News calls the 14th of February. Its editor's valentines must have been of a most disagreeably kind.

—The Georgian who was cast off by the nineteen-year old blonde for the sixty-four old Christiancy is going to hang around Washington until she becomes a widow and gets her thirds.

—A French physician advises consumptives to repose upon pillows covered with Russia leather, as it has been discovered that the peculiar odor of the leather is good for weak lungs.

—At the marriage of an Alabama widower one of the servants was asked if his master would take a bridal tour. "Dunno, sah; when old missus's alive he took a paddle to her; duuno if he take a bridle to de new one or not."

—The way they weigh hogs in Kansas is as follows: They first tie the hog to one end of the rail, balance the rail on a fence with rocks tied to the other end, and then guess how much the rocks weigh.

—Miss Sara Jewett, who has just returned to New York, after a most successful tour at the south with a portion of the Fifth Avenue company, will shortly leave New York again on a "starring" tour with the new comedy of "Pique."

—The Chinamen living in New York to the number of 450, celebrated their new year at the Chinese temple in Baxter street, last Friday and Saturday. The temple contains several idols, the chief being "Fo." The lesser deities are: "King Heaven King," "Grasp Empire Heaven King," "Clear-eyed Heaven King," and "Light Heaven King."

—Miss Cushman, under new treatment, fully expected to recover, and as lately as the 13th instant, addressed a note to Mr. John McCullough, in which she said, "I wanted to ask you if next November and December were engaged at your theatre in California. I hope to be able to get well and go there, but I cannot positively decide until the middle of May."

—The Poughkeepsie Eagle says that a divorced husband recently met at the Hudson River railroad depot in that city his wife and child from whom he had been separated, and while the three were talking the second wife of the divorced man stood looking on. When the bell rang the man bade his first wife good-by, and hurried his second wife into the car.

—Mrs. Marie Bogy, mother of Hon. Lewis V. Bogy, United States senator from Missouri died a few days since at her home in Ste. Genevieve, Ill. The deceased had well-nigh completed her ninetieth year, and was believed to be the oldest native inhabitant of the state. She was the daughter of Vital Beauvais, of Kaskaskia, the descendant of a family which emigrated to Illinois and Canada in 1740. Her death was the pure result of natural debility.

—Prince Louis of Battenburg, the pig-sticking aspirant for the hand of Prince Beatrice, is one of the small brood of the Coburg set, and has been dancing attendance at the English court for a year or two. The queen gave him a commission in the navy, in order that he might get out in the Serapis to India with Wales.

—A new story of Washington has recently come to light. His personal friend, Gouverneur Morris, was about going to Europe, and Washington, along with several letters of introduction, gave him this charge: "To buy him at Paris a flat, gold watch; not the watch of a fool, or of a man who desires to make a show, but of which the interior construction shall be extremely well cared for, and the exterior air very simple."

Summary of State News.

ALBANY.

—Some planters of this section think that they will find no sale for their oats this season, on account of the extensive area and promising prospect of that crop. We see a cheering ray of light while viewing that prospect. We know of one planter in Lee county, who has sown cow peas with his oats, and when the latter comes off, the former will come on.—News.

AUGUSTA.

—The locomotive "Clinton," one of the finest engines belonging to the Georgia railroad, has been changed to a coal burner, and will make her first trip on Saturday.

—Hon. J. P. King, John Davison, esq., J. W. Davis, esq., Col. S. K. Johnson and Josiah Sibley, esq., of the Georgia railroad, and ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, are in Port Royal and expect to return to-day.

—Judge Snead has awarded to Pendleton & Penny, the well known iron founders, a contract for furnishing one hundred and fifty milestones, to be distributed throughout Richmond county. They will be 3½ feet high, of ⅜ inch iron, and will cost $3 each. One contractor offered to furnish granite posts for $3 50 each.—Constitutionalist.

COLUMBUS.

—Gardening and corn planting have commenced in earnest in this section.—Enquirer.

COVINGTON.

—Major L. B. Anderson will in all probability remove to Florida in a few weeks.

—We learn that the young ladies of the S. M. female college will give a public concert some time during next May.

—It is said two Griffin men captured the horse Charlie Kelley was riding last Tuesday night.

—An old darkey broke up a negro ball the other night by scattering red pepper on the floor.

—We learn that fifteen young men have received notes from young ladies begging to be allowed the pleasure of accompanying them to the leap year party.—Enterprise.

CARTERSVILLE.

—There were [illegible]enty applicants for the appointment [illegible] cadet before the examining board. The contest was so close between S W Johnson, of Cherokee county and Edgar Hubert, of Polk, that a complete revision of all the grades was necessary. The revision made the final grade very close, with a small fraction in favor of Mr. Hubert. The chairman announced the result in appropriate remarks. Mr. Hubert then returned thanks to the committee for the honor.

—Mr. S. Gregory, near Spring Place, [illegible] county, is one of our most successful farmers. He owns three hun[illegible]and. He has about seventy-[illegible] clover. He has recently shipped a large quantity of seed to Tennessee, for which he received $2,000, the balance being worth $2,000 more. He also makes corn enough for home consumption, and to fatten pork, the surplus of which brings him from $600 to $800 per annum. He makes also from 1500 to 2000 bushels of wheat for sale. He plants no cotton but makes all his own supplies, having to buy nothing except groceries. All of this work Mr. Gregory accomplishes with average of help through the year of eight hands, all white. Besides making and harvesting his crops a great deal of improvements is made upon the farm such as solid stone underdraining. Mr. G. has nine sons (all farmers) and one daughter. He is a widower and is a good catch for any widow willing to shed her weeds.—Express.

CALHOUN.

—The exceedingly mild weather has forced the fruit trees in bloom.

—The wheat crop of Gordon county is looking fine, and if no disaster in the shape of injuries from late freezes or rust an abundant crop will be produced. There is a large acreage sown.

—Many of our industrious citizens have taken the advantage of the mild weather the past week and broken up their gardens and put in seed for early vegetables.—Times.

DALTON

—In consequence of the mild temperature of the weather this winter, many persons have commenced garden operations—quite early for this locality. Some planted Irish potatoes before the mystic 14th.—Citizen.

GRIFFIN.

—We learn from a gentleman who has recently traveled through Upson, Pike, Merriwether, Spalding and Henry counties, that the wheat and oat crop never was more promising than they are at this time, and that there is a large acreage of grain sown.—News.

LAWRENCEVILLE.

—In Gwinnett county from August 1st, 1875, to February 1st, 1876, there were born 49 male whites, 31 female whites, 4 colored males, 4 colored females.

—Two men by the name of Austin and Patrick, who live in Cates' district, had an altercation, while under the influence of liquor, some time since. Austin bit one of Patrick's fingers severely in the difficulty. Patrick paid but little attention to the wound, and mortification of the wounded finger set in; Dr. Mitchell was called in, and after examining the wound found that it would be necessary to amputate Patrick's arm in order to save his life. The doctor performed the operation, taking off the wounded hand between the wrist and the elbow. He is now rapidly recovering.—Herald.

MORGANTON.

—Corn is selling for fifty cents cash, merchants offering sixty cents in trade.

—Wheat is selling at from one dollar to one dollar and twenty cents cash, and prospects fair for another crop.—Courier

MACON.

—A party of thirty Macon sportsmen went twelve miles out of the city yesterday morning, and returned yesterday evening with 547 birds. John Strong killed the largest number, having bagged fifty-nine. George Bedingfield, with a muzzle-loading gun, brought down forty.

—Booth had a true Atlanta reception Sunday afternoon. More than a thousand people assembled at the depot to stare at him as he passed from the coach to his hotel. It is possible that he thought he never saw the people in any Hamlet act so at a stranger before.—Telegraph.

SANDERSVILLE.

—Mr. James Reynolds and Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, were joined in holy wedlock on the 13th inst. We learn that the blushing bride was born in 1808 and the youthful groom in the year 1809. Truly, we live in a precocious age!

—Last week a young couple in this city of the colored persuasion, determined to unite their fortunes as husband and wife. The father of the girl opposed their marriage. The ordinary refused to grant a license. The would be groom went to Jefferson county and obtained the license. A colored ordained minister of this county performed the ceremony. The father of the young bride claimed that the marriage was illegal; first, because his daughter was under age, and secondly because the license was obtained in another county. The case was tried before C. C. Brown, Ordinary of Washington. After two days of preliminaries and trial, the court decided that the young groom was entitled to his sable bride. He says, "Dem two days was mighty long uns."—Herald.

SAVANNAH.

—Green peas, the first of the season have been placed on our desk, and they are Savannah growth.

—Monday Roberts, colored, was shot and killed 16 miles from Savannah by parties who mistook him for a noted outlaw and murderer.—News.

WAYNESBORO.

—A difficulty occurred in the lower part of the county on the 19th inst., which resulted in the death of a negro named Milo Williams. The negro had ridden a mule belonging to Mr. Warren Daniels, and upon being approached on the subject grew very insolent. Mr. D. struck him, when they closed in, and the negro threw him. Mr. Daniels drew a pistol and shot once over the negro to frighten him, when the negro attempted to take the pistol from him. Mr. D's wife came to the rescue, and the negro becoming frightened ran away. Mr. D. shot him as he ran.

—Joe Morris is endeavoring to rally the republicans of Burke county, as will be seen from the following pronunciamento which was handed to us a few days ago:

NOTIC
Feb 12d 1876

There Will be A Republican meeting held at Forrest Hill of 72d District of Burke County Ga to Reconsider & Reorganize Republican party Throughout County and We envite 16 delegates from each District to envestigate All difficulty of County matters and the legal laws of this State & the constitution Thereoff. Wherefore be it Resolved by The County & Excicution Committee of Burke co Ga.

JOSEPH MORRIS,
Feb 5d, 1874. General Messenger.
—Expositor.

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.

—A J Coleman to Miss Mary C Woods of Emanuel county.

—James Reynolds to Mrs. Elizabeth Allen of Hancock county.

—Albert Davis to Miss Virginia Logan of Morganton.

—E D Moon to Miss Marietta Moore of Greene county.

—Marshal G Merritt to Miss Sarah C O'Neal of Greene county.

—A Q Dickinson of Taliaferro county, to Miss Mattie N. Daniel of Greene county.

—C. W. Medlin to Miss M. Lou Watson, of Union Point.

—F. Stocklein to Miss Mary Quinn, of Albany.

—J. E. Chandler to Miss Mollie Moncrief, of Barnesville.

—Idus W. Shields, of Madison, to Miss Maria F. Wall, of Columbus.

DIED IN GEORGIA.

—James Steele, of Cherokee county, aged 65.

—Joel F. Smith, of Bartow county.

—G. A. Calley, of Savannah.

—J. B. King, of Morgan county.

—E. Newton, of Green county.

—Mrs. B. Pye, of Forsyth.

The Early Stages of Disease.

Those conditions of the body in which its functions are not performed with healthful activity, but sluggishly and irregularly, are in fact early stages of disease. They are, moreover, almost invariably the result of local or general weakness, which can only be permanently overcome by an efficient tonic. There is no medical fact more clearly established than that Hostetter's Bitters are admirably adapted to infuse vigor into the debilitated system, and to restore regularity to its interrupted functions. As weakness and irregularity are sure to develop into disease, the Bitters, by overcoming them, are the means of averting far more serious evil. Debility most frequently manifests itself in the organs of digestion and [illegible]ation, two important offices, whose [illegible]rous performance is insured by the Bitters which also rectify kidneys, and fortify the system against malaria. feb2—deod1w&w1t

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, February 25.—Cotton quiet; sales [illegible] bales; uplands 13¾; Orleans 13 15-16.

Futures opened steady; March 12⅞; April 12 11-16@12 23-32; May 12 15 16@12 31-32; June 13 3 16@13¼; July 13⅜@13 7-16; August 13 17-32@13 19-32.

Money 3. Gold 113. Exchange—long $4 86; short $4 90. Stocks active and lower. Governments active and steady. State bonds quiet and better.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork heavy at $22 75. Lard heavy; steam 13¾. Turpentine quiet at 36½. Rosin quiet at $1 60@$1 67½ for strained. Freights firm.

LIVERPOOL, February 25.—noon.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 6 3-16; middling Orleans 6½; sales 10,000; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 7,900; American 3,900; sales for the week 52,000, including 4,000 for speculation, 7,000 for export; stock 838,000. American 479,000; receipts 60,000; American 40,000; actual export 6,000; afloat 367,000; American 278,000; sales of American 33,000; cotton to arrive quiet; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings April or May delivery 6½; do. June or July delivery 6¼.

LIVERPOOL, February 25—3:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive offerings light; buyers offering 1-32 cheaper; sales of middling uplands nothing below low middlings March delivery 6; do. May or June delivery 6 3-16.

LONDON, February 25.—Erie 15¾.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

(CORRECTED DAILY.)

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., Febuary 25, 1876.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—			
Buying	112	Selling	114
SILVER—			
Buying	104	Selling	108
EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	90a92	Atlanta City 8s	85a87
Georgia 7s	100a102	Atlanta 10s	103a105
Ga. 7s gold	100a102	Aug'sta City 7s	82a84
Ga. 8s	103a105	Georgia R. R.	95a98
Atlanta Water	79a82	A. & W.P.R.R.	98a100
Atlanta City 7s	75a78	Savannah City	82a84
STOCKS—			
Ga. R. R.	76a78	A. & W. P. R. R	73a76
C. R. R.	46a48		

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—whole hog	9½
BEEF CATTLE	2@5
EGGS	11@12
BUTTER—	
Country	15@20
Tennessee	22@25
POULTRY—	
Grown chickens	25@27½
Spring chickens	2.@22½
Geese	40@50
Ducks	
Turkeys	75@$1 00
DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME—	
Turkeys	12@14
Chickens	10@12
Geese	10
Ducks	12½
Squirrels	10
Rabbits	8
Possum	
FEATHERS	50@60
BEESWAX	25@27
RAGS	2½@3
DRIED FRUIT—	
Peaches, unpeeled	7½a8
Peaches halves	8a8½
Peaches peeled	10a12½
Apples peeled	5½a6½
Apples unpeeled	no market

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—	
Prime white	68@70
MEAL	68@70
GRITS	$5 50@$5 75
WHEAT	$1 25a$1 45
WHEAT BRAN	$1 10
BARLEY	none
RYE	$1 25
OATS	60a70
HAY—	
Timothy	$1 10a1 25
Clover	$1 00
Tennessee	$1 00
POTATOES	$3 00@3 75
PEAS—	
Stock	$1 00a$1 10
Sweet	75a90
CABBAGE	market overstocked
ONIONS	$3 50 per bbl
MOLASSES—	
Barrels	31a32
Tierces	29a30
Hhds	[illegible]
SYRUPS	50a68
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits	$1 75 $2
No 2 half bbls $6 50; kits	$1 25a1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $6 00; kits	$1 15
COFFEE—	
Rio	21a23½
Java	37½
SUGAR—	
A	11
White extra C	10¾
Yellow C	10½
Yellows	8½a9½
New Orleans	10¼a10½
FLOUR—	
Fancy	$8 00a8 50
Extra family	$7 25a7 50
Family	$6 50a6 75
Extra	$6 00
Superfine	$5 50
BACON—	
Clear sides	none
Clear rib sides	none
Shoulders	10½
BULK MEATS—	
Clear sides	13¼
Clear rib sides	13
Long clear sides	12¾
Shoulders	9½
HAMS—	
Sugar-cured hams	15½
Bulk hams	12¼
LARD—	
Tierces	14¼a15¾
Kegs and cans	15a16
Buckets	15a16
HOMINY	$5 50
CHEESE	15
VINEGAR	25a40
SOAP—	
Poor man's	$3 25a$3 50
Diamond	$3 25a$3 50
English crown	$3 25a$3 50
SUNDRIES—	
Bologna	12½a15
Dried Beef	16a17½
Buckwheat Flour	$8 00a$10 00
Atmore's Mince Meat, half bbls	12½

Wines and Liquors.

CORN WHISKY—	
Proof, 100 per cent	$1 45a1 50
80 per ct	$1 20

Miscellaneous.

LIME—35a40; hydraulic $1 50.	
NAILS—	
12d, 10d	$3 40
LEATHER—	
Sole, hemlock, good damaged	26½a28
Good	29a33
White oak	40a50
Black upper	40a55
SALT—	
Liverpool	$1 50
POWDER—	
Rifle	$6 00
Blasting	$4 00
SHOT—	
Buck	$2 75
Drop	$2 50
BAGGING—	
Domestic	14
Borneo	14
Gunny	none
IRON TIES—	5¼
P'cd	4¾

Dry Goods.

TICKING	8a24
STRIPES	9a15
OSNABURGS	10½a12
CAMBRICS	6½a7½
PRINTS	6½a7½
BROWN SHEETINGS	8½a9
SHIRTINGS	6½a8½
Bleached sheetings and shirtings	5a15½
DOMESTICS—	
4-4	8a8½
7 8	7a7½
3-4	5½a6
YARNS	$1 10

Fruits and Confectioneries.

APPLES—Georgia raised	$3 50a$4 per bbl
Northern	$5 50a$6 00
PEARS	$5 00a$6 00
ORANGES—	
Messina, each	2¼a3
Florida	3½a4
LEMONS—	
Palermo	$6a$8 per box
RAISINS—	
layers, whole, per box	$3 00a$3 50
Layer, half "	$1 75a$2 00
CURRANTS—	
In barrels	10
CITRON—	
Leghorn per lb	35
FIGS—	
Selected Eleme, drums per lb	17½
DATES—In fralls	8½
PRUNES—In barrels, per lb	14a15
NUTS AND ALMONDS—	
Languedoc	25
Taragona	25
Pecan Nuts	20
Brazil	12½a15
English Walnuts	15a20
Filberts	12½a15
PEA NUTS—	
Tennessee choice, per bushel	$1 95a$2
Wilmington, fancy, per lb	9a10
TEAS—In five pound caddies—	
Oolong	$1 00a1 25
Imperial	$1 00a1 25
FIRE CRACKERS—	
No. 1 extra, 40 packages per box	$3 50

Tobacco.

CHEWING—	
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb	45a50
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb	50a55
Medium, 11-in old	60a65
Good 11-in old	65a75
Fine 11-in old	75a85
Bright navys	50a65
Eights 6-in	60a65
Good	70a75
Fine 12-in, pounds, good	85a90
Stults AAAA	$1 10
Brown's Extra, 12-in	$1 00
Log Cabin, 12-in	$1 10
SMOKING—	
Durham, per pound	65
Cavendish	$1

Railroads.

Atlanta & West Point R. R.

TIME TABLES.

To take effect Sunday, December 12, 1875, at [illegible]

No. 1—Night Mail & Pass. Train—Outward.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Atlanta		10 25 p m
East Point	10 40 p m	10 40 p m
Red Oak	10 55 p m	10 59 p m
Fairburn	11 13 p m	11 14 p m
Palmetto	11 29 p m	11 30 p m
Powell's	11 50 p m	11 50 p m
Newnan	12 05 a m	12 06 a m
Pucket's	12 20 a m	12 24 a m
Grantville	12 39 a m	12 40 a m
Hogansville	12 56 a m	12 57 a m
Whitfield's	1 11 a m	1 16 a m
LaGrange	1 33 a m	1 34 a m
Long Cane	1 58 a m	1 58 a m
West Point	2 15 a m	

No. 2—Eve. Mail & Passenger Train—Inw'd.

West Point		12 20 p m
Long Cane	12 35 p m	12 36 p m
LaGrange, meet No. 5.	1 02 p m	1 03 p m
Whitfield	1 21 p m	1 21 p m
Hogansville	1 41 p m	1 43 p m
Grantville	1 57 p m	1 58 p m
Pucket's, m't No 3	2 13 p m	2 17 p m
Newnan	2 32 p m	2 33 p m
Powell's	2 47 p m	2 47 p m
Palmetto	3 07 p m	3 08 p m
Fairburn	3 23 p m	3 24 p m
Red Oak	3 39 p m	3 43 p m
East Point	3 58 p m	3 58 p m
Atlanta	4 15 p m	

No. 3—Noon Passenger Tra'n—Outward.

Atlanta		12 00 m
East Point	12 18 p m	12 18 p m
Red Oak	12 33 p m	12 37 p m
Fairburn, dinner	12 52 p m	1 07 p m
Palmetto, meet No. 6.	1 22 p m	1 23 p m
Powell's	1 43 p m	1 43 p m
Newnan	1 58 p m	1 59 p m
Pucket's, meet No 2	2 16 p m	2 18 p m
Grantville	2 35 p m	2 36 p m
Hogansville	2 54 p m	2 55 p m
Whitfield's	3 15 p m	3 15 p m
LaGrange	3 32 p m	3 33 p m
Long Cane	3 57 p m	3 57 p m
West Point	4 15 p m	

No. 4—Morning Passenger Train—Inward.

West Point		2 20 a m
Long Cane	2 36 a m	2 36 a m
LaGrange	3 01 a m	3 03 a m
Whitfield's	3 20 a m	3 20 a m
Hogansville	3 40 a m	3 41 a m
Grantville	3 56 a m	3 57 a m
Pucket's	4 15 a m	4 19 a m
Newnan	4 34 a m	4 35 a m
Powell's	4 50 a m	4 50 a m
Palmetto	5 10 a m	5 11 a m
Fairburn	5 26 a m	5 27 a m
Red Oak	5 41 a m	5 45 a m
East Point	5 58 a m	6 00 a m
Atlanta	6 15 a m	

No. 5—Day Freight Train—Outward.

Atlanta		7 00 a
East Point	7 25 a m	7 25 a m
Red Oak	7 50 a m	7 55 a m
Fairburn	8 20 a m	8 25 a m
Palmetto	8 50 a m	8 55 a m
Powell's	9 30 a m	9 35 a m
Newnan	10 00 a m	10 10 a m
Pucketts	10 35 a m	10 40 a m
Grantville, meet No 6	11 00 a m	11 10 a m
Hogansville	11 45 a m	11 50 a m
Whitfields	12 30 p m	12 50 p m
LaGrange, meet No 2	12 58 p m	12 08 p m
Long Cane	1 52 p m	1 52 p m
West Point	2 22 p m	

No 6—Day Freight Train—Inward.

West Point		7 30 a m
Long Cane	8 00 a m	8 00 a m
LaGrange	8 40 a m	8 55 a m
Whitfield	9 25 a m	9 25 a m
Hogansville	10 10 a m	10 20 a m
Grantville meet No 5	10 50 a m	11 00 a m
Pucketts	11 30 a m	11 35 a m
Newnan	12 05 p m	12 15 p m
Powells	12 35 p m	12 40 p m
Palmetto, meet No. 3.	1 10 p m	1 25 p m
Fairburn	1 45 p m	1 55 p m
Red Oak	2 15 p m	2 20 p m
East Point	2 45 p m	2 45 p m
Atlanta	3 10 p m	

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will run daily; Nos. 5 and 6 daily except Sunday.

Rules to be strictly observed unless varied special order of superintendent.

L P GRANT, Superintendent.

Central and Southwestern Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., January , 1876.

ON and after Sunday, January 2, 1876 passenger Trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and Branches, will run as follows:

TRAIN No. 1, GOING NORTH & WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 15 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	7 40 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula and Albany	8 52 p m
Arrives at Columbus	1 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 23 a m
Arrives at Albany	7 45 a m

Making close connections at Columbus with Western Railroad for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc. Sleeping cars run through Macon to Montgomery. At Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air Line for all points North and Northwest.

Trains on this schedule to Eufaula and Albany Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday nights.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 35 p m
Leaves Eufaula	5 40 p m
Leaves Albany	8 20 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula and Albany	6 40 a m
Leaves at Macon from Atlanta	4 00 a m
Arrives Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives Augusta	9 05 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives in Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 p m
Arrives in Savannah	5 25 p m

Trains on this schedule leave Eufaula and Albany Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights,

TRAIN No. 2, GOING NORTH & WEST

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 20 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 20 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula	8 45 a m
Leaves Macon for Albany	8 45 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Columbus	5 56 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	4 44 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 00 p m

Trains on this schedule for Eufaula, Atlanta and Albany daily. For Columbus, daily except Sunday.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run through to Arlington on Blakely Extension daily.

Trains for Eufaula connect with the Fort Gaines trains at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily except Sunday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 20 p m
Leaves Columbus	1 30 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 20 a m
Leaves Albany	10 10 a m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	6 56 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula and Albany	5 50 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives in Augusta	6 00 a m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and Augusta, and Train No. 1 from points on the Southwestern Railroad, Atlanta and Macon. The Milledgeville and Eatonton train runs daily, Mondays excepted

WM. ROGERS,
Gen'l Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
VIRGIL POWERS,
Eng. and Supt. Southwest R. R. Macon.

Western & Atlantic Railroad

In effect December 12, 1875.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1.
Leave Atlanta	4 20 p m
Leave Cartersville	6 37 p m
Leave Kingston	7 05 p m
Arrive Dalton	8 48 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	10 15 p m
	No. 3.
Leave Atlanta	6 20 a m
Leave Cartersville	8 43 a m
Leave Kingston	9 12 a m
Arrive Dalton	10 57 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	12 42 p m
	No. 11.
Leave Atlanta, except Sunday	3 40 p m
Leave Cartersville, " "	6 15 p m
Leave Kingston, " "	6 52 p m
Arrive Dalton, " "	9 48 p m
GOING SOUTH.	No. 2.
Leave Chattanooga	4 00 p m
Leave Dalton	5 51 p m
Leave Kingston	7 32 p m
Leave Cartersville	8 03 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 10 p m
	No. 4.
Leave Chattanooga	5 15 a m
Leave Dalton	7 18 a m
Leave Kingston	9 11 a m
Leave Cartersville	9 36 a m
Arrive Atlanta	11 55 a m
	No. 12.
Leave Dalton, " "	1 00 a m
Leave Kingston, " "	4 25 a m
Leave Cartersville, " "	5 20 a m
Arrive Atlanta, " "	9 42 a m

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent
WM. MACRAE, Superintendent

Georgia Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 06 a m
Leaves Atlanta	12 52 m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 00 p m
Arrives at Augusta	8 05 p m

Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 20 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 05 a m
Arrives at Augusta	7 15 a m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington	7 00 p m

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line RAILWAY

Commencing Sunday MAY 30th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAIN EASTWARD. (DAILY.)

Leave Atlanta	4 10 p m
Leave New Holland	6 50 p m
Leave Mt. Airy	8 16 p m
Leave Toccoa	9 00 p m
Leave Seneca City	10 21 p m
Leave Greenville	12 12 a m
Leave Spartanburg	1 44 a m
Arrive Charlotte	5 30 a m

PASSENGER TRAIN WESTWARD, (DAILY.)

Leave Charlotte	8 00 p m
Leave Spartanburg	11 54 p m
Leave Greenville	1 28 a m
Leave Seneca City	3 09 a m
Leave Toccoa	4 34 a m
Leave Mt. Airy	5 15 a m
Leave New Holland	6 25 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 30 p m

ACCOMMODATION,

Leave Atlanta	6 30 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 10 p m

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with R. and D. trains, arriving at Richmond at 8:40 p. m., making close connections for all Eastern cities; also, with trains of C and O. Railroad for Virginia Springs, thereby avoiding midnight transfer at Charlottesville.

Passenger trains Eastward connect at Charlotte with trains of Carolina Central Railroad for Wilmington and with trains of Western Division of C. C. Railway for Lincolnton, &c.; also with trains of Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Passenger trains Westward run in direct connection from 3 p. m., train out of New York, making time from

New York to Atlanta

ONLY 42 1-2 HOURS.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO VIRGINIA SPRINGS and other summer resorts on sale at principal coupon offices in South and Southwest.

Fare as Low and Time as Quick

To Eastern Cities or Virginia Springs as by any other Route of Atlanta.

JOHN B. PECK,
Master Transportation

Centennial Route.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE!

LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI

SHORT LINE

RAILROAD.

THE QUICKEST, BEST & ONLY ROUTE With which passengers from the South make direct connection at Louisville with

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

To Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia,

New York

And other Eastern Cities

WITHOUT CHANGE

Arriving many hours in advance of all other Lines. Connections made at Cincinnatic with all Lines running

Pullman & Wagner

PALACE SLEEPERS.

To Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Baltimore, Washington, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Salamanca and New York

Without Change.

This is the only Line running its entire trains from Louisville to Cincinnati, and the only Line by which passengers from the South enroute to Eastern and Northern Cities can avoid a tedious haul through Louisville by changing cars at Short Line Junction, with L. & G. S. R. R., three miles south of the city, where they can be served with an excellent meal at Rufer's Dining Hall, at all hours. Through Sleepers from New Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Little Rock, Memphis, Montgomery and Nashville, make direct connection at Short Line Junction with through Sleepers to New York and other Eastern Cities via this Line.

During the Centennial

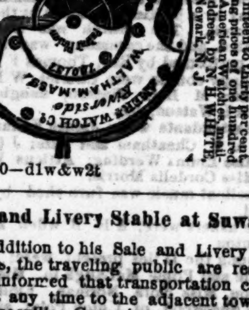
Exhibition at Philadelphia, this Line will sell Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA

LOUISVILLE & THE SHORT LINE

The only Line running through cars to Eastern Cities. For sale at the the Ticket Offices in the South and Southwest.

JOHN MAC LEOD, Gen'l Sup't.
S. S. PARKER, G. P. & T. Agt, Louisville, Ky.
jan2—d1y



WALTHAM, MASS.

WALTHAM, ELGIN and HOWARD WATCHES.

Prices reduced fifteen to thirty per cent. Catalogue giving prices of one hundred and fifty different American Watches, sent free to any address. N. H. WHITE, 41 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

feb20—d1w&w2t

Sale and Livery Stable at Suwanee

IN addition to his Sale and Livery business, the traveling public are respectfully informed that transportation can be had at any time to the adjacent towns of Lawrenceville, Cumming, or other points immediately on the arrival of the up or down trains of the A. & R. A. L. R. R. The subscriber has good hacks and careful drivers, and is determined to spare no pains to render satisfaction. J. H. BROGDON.
Suwanee, September 17 1875—dtf

CONCORD WOOLEN MILLS,

SMYRNA P. O.

Cobb County, Georgia.

WE respectfully invite the attention of merchants who buy their Dry Goods in Atlanta, to carefully examine our

Jeans and Cassimeres.

You will find them the best goods of their kind in the market.

We Solicit Comparison.

Encourage home industry and Southern enterprise and keep your money at home. We keep a full supply on hand at the Factory, and Messrs. Silvey & Dougherty, Moore, Marsh & Co., and M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., who keep a full line of our goods at wholesale at Factory prices.
oct24—dtf [RICE, LOVE & PORTER.

JOSEPH GORDON,

House and Sign Painter,

No. 24 Peachtree street,

ATLANTA..........GEORGIA.

COUNTRY work solicited and promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. 1:26—d1y

Couche House,

KINGSTON..........GEORGIA.

THIS large Hotel is now kept by W. W. Rainey and Mrs. T. R. Couche, formerly the proprietors of this house. No pains will be spared to give the traveling public good accommodation—both eating and sleeping. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.
W. W. RAINEY,
MRS. T. R. COUCHE,
feb13—d1m Proprietors.

FOR SALE.

DESIRING to change my business, I now offer for sale the well and favorably known CENTRAL HOTEL, located in Adairsville, Bartow county, Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 60 miles north of Atlanta. The building is of brick, three stories high, containing 23 large and airy rooms. Large garden, two commodious store rooms and all necessary improvements attached. For healthy locality, fine mineral and limestone water, good society, etc., this place is unsurpassed. Any one desirous of securing a bargain should call on or address
J. C. MARTIN,
dec30—dtf Adairsville, Ga.

W. & C. Guano.

Office of W. H. BEACH;

GENERAL AND SOLE AGENT

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES

FOR THE

NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL COMPANY

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The W. & C. Guano,

A Specialty for CASH for 1876, at

$38 Per Ton

FREE ON CARS AT SAVANNAH,

I will sell ONE TON OR ONE THOUSAND, at $38 PER TON, CASH IN HAND. All orders shipped on the day they are received by me.

The analysis of the W. & C. for 1876 shows about 15 PER CENT. AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID and 2 PER CENT. AMMONIA, obtained from best Peruvian Guano, which makes it equal to 4 PER CENT Ammonia, obtained from fish.

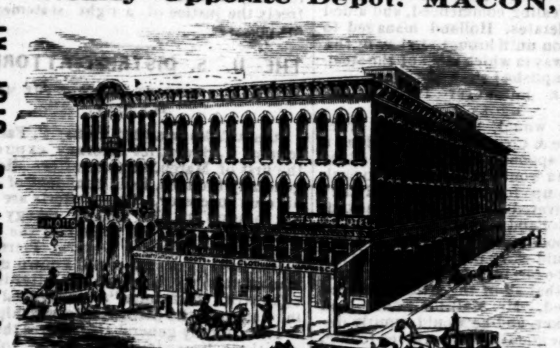
The W. & C. is also 10 to 15 PER CENT. DRIER than most superphosphates, especially those ammoniated by fish, and is therefore CHEAPER BY 10 to 15 PER CENT. GRANGES and HEAVY DEALERS will find it to their interest to correspond with me.

W. H. BEACH.

Hotel.

NATIONAL HOTEL

Nearly Opposite Depot. MACON, GA.



DON'T FORGET TO STOP AT

Rooms large and newly furnished, in Suite for parties traveling together. The present managment pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction, and respectfully solicite share of public favors.

Rates: $2, $2 50 and $3, according to locality of room. Single Meals 75c

Life and Health Insurance.

THE GRANGERS'

Life & Health Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Authorized Capital $4,500,000

Of which $100,000 to be owned in each Department. Each Policy-holder is entitled to a vote in the management of the Company.

PARENT OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA

Capital Stock..........$100 000.

W. H. KETCHUM, President..........F. E. DAVIDSON, Vice-President,
R. W. FORT, Secretary.

Georgia Department, Rome, Georgia.

Capital Stock..........$100,000.

Office, No. 2 Commercial Building,

Major C G. SAMUEL, President..........ALFRED SHORTER, Vice-President,
R. J. GWALTNEY, Secretary..........C. ROWELL, Attorney,
Dr. G. W. HOLMES, Medical Examiner.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—A P. Allgood, Trion Factory; C. Rowell, Rome, Ga.; Alfred Shorter, Rome, Ga.; C. G. Samuel, Rome, Ga.; John H. Newton, Athens, Ga.; A. R. Jones, Cedartown, Ga.; Hon. D. F. Hammond, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. D. B. Hamilton, Rome, Ga.; Cain Glover, Rome, Ga.; T. McGuire, Rome, Ga.; F. Woodruff, Rome, Ga.; J. L. Camp, Rome, Ga., M. H. Bunn, Cedartown, Ga.; A. J. King, Cave Spring, Ga.; Hon W. H. Hutchins, Polk county, Georgia.

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT, MONTGOMERY, ALA

Capital Stock..........$100,000.

Hon. N. N. CLEMENTS..........President and General Manager, Tuskaloosa, Ala.
Hon. DAVID CLOPTON, Vice-President..........Montgomery, Alabama.
W. L. CHAMBERS, Secretary..........STONE & CLOPTON, Attorneys.

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, MERIDIAN, MISS

Capital Stock..........$100,000.

Colonel JAMES W. BECK, President..........JOHN H. GRAY, Vice-President.
L. A. DUNCAN, Secretary.

Security! Economy! Liberality!

are the Leading Principles of this Company. All approved forms of Life and Endowment Policies issued in sums of $100 to $10,000. Also, Term Policies of One, Three, Five or Seven years.

All Life Policies non-forfeiting after two annual payments, when the insured will be entitled to a paid up Policy or Cash Surrender thereof.

Dividends may be used to protect policies against lapsing in case of failure to pay premiums. This, with the Non-forfeiting and Cash Surrender features, are sufficient to make this Company popular among thinking men.

☞ GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Address C. G. Samuel, President, Rome, Ga.
W. G. ENGLAND, of Mobile, Alabama,
General Superintendent of Agencies.
dec2—deodtf

Miscellaneous

LONGLEY & ROBINSON,

Contractors and Builders,

And Proprietors of

THE PHŒNIX MILL.

DEALERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Building Materials, such as Doors, Sash, &c., (both White and Yellow Pine), Mantels, Newels Stair Rails, Balusters, Mouldings, Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Fence Materials, and all kinds of Finish Lumber. Also, Shingles, Laths, &c.

Orders will also be taken for all kinds of custom work, such as Door and Window Frames, Scroll and Turned Work, Brackets, &c., &c.

All orders will receive prompt attention. We will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage.

LONGLEY & ROBINSON.

Sales Room and Office,
IN THE
MARKHAM HOUSE,

Have Removed.

MENKO & BRO.

IN order to accommodate the favors of our numerous friends and patrons, we have rented that large store, No. 21

Cor. Whitehall & Alabama Sts.

OPPOSITE JAMES' BANK.

lately occupied by Burke, Hancock & Co., and have removed our stock of goods to this building, and are

Offering Great Bargains

TO THE TRADE.

We mean business, and want the public to come and examine and price our goods, which consists of a stock of

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND FURNISHING GOODS.

MENKO & BRO.,
WHITEHALL STREET.
jan11—dtf

FOR SALE,

MY FARM, situated within ¼ mile of the suburbs of the city limits, immediately North of the Marietta Street Railroad. There is on the above land a substantial and well finished STONE BUILDING with six rooms, basement and cellar; a large Barn with Stalls, and Servants' house. Also, an excellent well of water. The whole contains 30 acres, of which 24 acres are cleared with good bottom land. There is also a splendid Vineyard and Orchard, with 72 bearing choice fruit trees. The whole land well inclosed. Terms—⅓ cash; balance 6, 12 and 18 months, with 10 per cent on notes. Apply to N. R. Fowler, Real Estate Agent, or to C. KONTZ,
No. 76 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
feb16—d1w

The Best Household Oil in the World.

C. WEST & SON'S

Aladdin Security Oil,

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.

Endorsed by all Fire Insurance Companies.

☞ Read the following certificate, selected from many others:

HOWARD FIRE INS. CO. OF BALTIMORE,
December 23, 1874.

MESSRS. C. WEST & SONS: Gentlemen—Having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household. Yours, truly,
[Signed] ANDREW REESE, Pres't.

☞ IT WILL NOT EXPLODE

Ask your Storekeeper for it.

Wholesale Depot: C. WEST & SONS,
113, 115 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore.
oct23—d6mo

THE MOST PERFECT MADE.

DR PRICE'S
CREAM
TRADE MARK
TRADE MARK
BAKING POWDER
SPECIAL
FLAVORING EXTRACTS

LEMON SUGAR. ETC.

ONE THIRD IS SAVED

in quantity by their perfect purity and great strength; the only kinds made by a practical Chemist and Physician, with scientific care to insure uniformity, healthfulness, delicacy and freedom from all injurious substances. They are far superior to the common adulterated kinds. Obtain the genuine. Observe our Trade Marks as above, "Cream" Baking Powder, "Hand and Cornucopia." Buy the Baking Powder only in cans securely labelled. Many have been deceived in loose or bulk Powder sold as Dr. Price's.

Manufactured only by
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati

The Turner House,

DECATUR..........GEORGIA.

IT can no longer be said that Decatur has no Hotel. The Turner House is kept in the best style by Mr. and Mrs. Turner. Parties living in Atlanta can make it to their advantage to board at this House.
MR. & MRS. G. F. TURNER.
jan16—dtf

Ricks House and Furniture

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

THIS splendid new Hotel has recently changed hands, but not closed as has been reported, and is now under the management of W. W. Ricks, its builder, who has furnished a portion of it, and is prepared to accommodate, and respectfully invites the traveling public, visitors and those desiring board with or without rooms, to call on him.

If the business has paid me very well what time I have had it, I would rent my house to a more experienced and competent party, who would buy my furniture, which is new. W. W. RICKS,
dec2—dtf Proprietor.

Van Horn House,

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Just the Right of the Union Depot

Opened January, 1875.

M. D. VAN HORN Prop'r

CLERKS,
ON. TERRY..........I. P. GRISWOLD

Fertilizers.

STRONG'S

Ammoniated Super Phosphate.

CONTAINS BY ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	4 per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid	12 per cent.
Soluble Bone Phosphate	26 per cent.
Potash Salts	2 1-2 per cent,

The above fertilizer is the highest standard made and sold in this country, as is shown by analysis above, made by the best Chemists now living.

The Phosphate of lime in this compound is from animal bone, not rock phosphate, and is therefore more valuable, being taken up and assimilated more readily by the roots of the plants. It is dry, fine, and light, containing much less moisture than is usually found in commercial manures. It is cheaper than other fertilizers which cost less per ton, because it contains more valuable material to the pound, and will go on more ground.

400 tests made last season, and testimonials of the highest character can be shown.

100 tons will arrive next week.

C. H. STRONG, Agent,
feb19—dtf No. 60 Broad street.

Pacific Guano.

JOHN S. REESE & CO. ....GENERAL AGENTS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Sole Agents for the District of NORTH and MIDDLE GEORGIA, NORTH ALABAMA and TENNESSEE, for the

Pacific Guano Company,

CAPITAL

$1,000,000!

JUST RECEIVED,

2,000 tons Soluble Pacific Guano,

500 tons Acid Phosphate for composting

(NO OLD STOCK ON HAND)

We are now prepared to furnish dealers and planters in any quantity desired of the above high grade and popular Fertilizers, which are fresh and in fine condition, and the analysis recently made, of the new stock of Acid Phosphate show about 15 per cent. available "Phosphoric Acid, and the Soluble Pacific near 10 per cent. Sol Phosphoric Acid, which equals nearly 20 per cent. of Dissolved Phosphate, 3 1-4 per cent. Ammonia, and nearly 2 per cent. of POTASH. Sold on time, as usual, at low price, with the option to the planter to pay in Cotton first November, at 15 cents per pound.

Call on, or send to us for circulars and analysis.

Respectfully,
ADAIR & BROTHERS.
jan2—d3mo

Window Glass.

WINDOW GLASS

WINDOW

F. D. THURMAN & CO.

BROKEN GLASS

Replaced in any part of the city, at LOW CASH PRICES, by sending your orders to the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Window Glass Store,

No. 21 North Pryor Street.

GLASS

feb9—d1mo

Fire Insurance.

The Georgia Home Insurance Comp'y,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

SEVENTHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

CASH CAPITAL	$300 000 00
SURPLUS FUND	$224,420 22
TOTAL ASSETS	$524,420 22

Losses paid since the organization of the Company

$1,300,000 00.

By the provisions of the Charter the private property of the Stockholders is bound for the obligations of the Company.

Will issue policies on Dwelling Houses, Store Houses, Merchandise, and all other insurable property.

W. P. PATTILLO, Agent.
feb9—dtf ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Farm Implements, Fertilizers, &c.

FARM IMPLEMENTS!

FERTILIZERS!

PRICES REDUCED!

Mark W. Johnson & Woodruff,

ATLANTA, GA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Farm Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Portable Steam Engines, Improved Live Stock, &c.

Now offering at prices GREATLY REDUCED, the following attractive stock:
50 Boy Excelsior Plows,
50 No. C 1 Excelsior 2-horse Steel Plows,
100 Dixie Cast 1-horse Plows, at $3 00, or 6 at one order for $15 00,
500 one and 2-Horse Farmers' Friend Cast Plows, the best Turning Plow ever offered to the public,
500 FEED CUTTERS, all sizes and prices,
150 Corn Shellers, from $9 50 up,
250 dozen Handled Farmers' Shank Hoes' cheaper than ever before offered,
75 Two-horse Iron Axle

Farm Wagons,

from $75 00 up and warranted,

BUGGIES.

We have the largest Repository in Georgia and can suit EVERY TASTE AND EVERY POCKET.

FERTILIZERS,

3,000 tons of the best standard Fertilizers, now ready for delivery, consisting, in part, of
1,400 tons Russel's Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate,
100 tons Pure Flower of Raw Bone,
150 tons Land Plaster,
500 tons Oyster Shell Lime, also,
200 tons Stono Soluable Guano,
500 tons Stono Acid Phosphate,
50 tons Potash Compound,
20,000 pounds Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, &c.

SEEDS.

Our seed department is the most complete to be found North or South. No seed can be called for that we cannot furnish. We have now arriving:

10,000 Doz. Papers of Choice & Genuine Garden Seeds,

1,000 bbls Early Rose, Snow Flake, Brownell's Beauty and Peerless Potatoes. Order at once
250 bushels of the celebrated St. Downing's Yam, very fine and early,
500 bushels of Red Clover,
1,000 pounds Lucerne, White Clover, Crimson Annual Clover, &c.

2,000 Bushels German Millet.

And right here let us urge every farmer in Georgia to order AT ONCE, one or more bushels of this German Millet. We know of nothing equal to it under the Sun as a hay or forage plant, and seed will be scarce.

1,000 bushels Hungarian Grass,
500 bushels of Timothy,
2,000 bushels of Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Vitches, &c.
5,000 bushels Red Top or Herd's Grass,
10,000 bushels of Red Rust Proof Oats, the only Oat worthy of planting from January to March.
500 bushels of New, Rare and Desirable Cotton Seed, &c.

We are in earnest, we mean to sell cheap, and will GIVE ONE of WARREN'S PATENT HOES to all who send us an order amounting to $10 00. Send for Price Lists.

We sell FARM ENGINES cheaper than any other Southern House. Try us.

MARK W. JOHNSON & WOODRUFF,
jan14—d&wtf ATLANTA, GA.

A Card.

TO all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy covered by a missionary in Send a self addressed JOSEPH T. IN New Yor

Unclaimed Freight.

THE following named freight will be sold at the [illegible]tion of 30 days, to pay charges [illegible]less called for, [illegible] table,